CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. X NO. 96 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

HOTELS.

Tel. No. 2710. *Telegraphic* "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDUS FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	,, 75—100	3-8—5
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STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14thap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	30th ,,	4th May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	1st May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai....	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita.	3,938	15th ,,	30th ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
9th April	MANTUA†	10,905
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

† MANTUA, †NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN, * DONGOLA } *Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8 303
15th ,,	MADURA	8 975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA*	....
10th May	SICILIA	6,813

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	MALWA	10.941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
24th April.	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
25th ,,	VARELA	Busra direct
27th ,,	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
28th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
3rd May	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, cargo only.
3rd May	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1220. P. O. Box 163.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:— 75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ... December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,01,79,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 .....Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE,
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. &
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moolmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Nagpore
Bezwada	Narayangunge
Bombay (Byculla)	Nasik
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuddalore	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Hubli	Vellore
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	
Jubbulpore	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DEB RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	24,000,000	,, 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,900,000	,, 00— £35,527,000
		(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambueco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Branganea, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem, os Montes, Vizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY:
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
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THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Curmiabhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent return on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kudte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7 Clive St Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Logs.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

This Day, MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m (S.T) Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of the constituents:—
About 200 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares, sizes above 15 feet and 10 feet, 8 to 14 feet and 6 to 14 feet.

UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES NEAR MAZAGAON RAILWAY STATION, JUST BLOW THE BRIDGE.

This Day, MONDAY, the 24th inst at 2-30 by (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Officer-in-Charge, Government Telegraph Stores, Mazagaon, the following unserviceable stores at the above address such as:—
Scrapped iron wires about 36 tons, copper wires about 5 tons, bronze wires about 12 cwts., wrought cast iron about 13 tons, scrapped lead about 24 tons, cables of sorts about 9 miles, steel wire about 10 cwts., sulphate of copper about 11 cwts., also large lots of broken cases and casks, stoneware jars, dry cells, camp cots frames, iron drums, tins, pasteboards and other miscellaneous stores.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of auction sale. The balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 7 (seven) days of the Auction Sale.
Other conditions subject to which the Auction Sale will be held will be read before commencing auction sale and can be understood by the prospective purchasers before the auction sale on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.

Under Instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 28th of April, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bags of rice, wheat, linseed, bajra, jawari, Turmeric, Hirda and Gram, empty wooden Casks, packages of machinery, bundles of F. P. Cotton Forms, bedding coir ropes, gunnys, Iron tin and C. P. goods and cases of papers, pots, soap and bangles, etc., etc.
Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and for lots about that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots full amount on demand, shall have to be paid and goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 12 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Trikamji Jivandas.
10 Teak Squares about 12 Tons
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hammam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4087.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCHES WOODEN AND IRON BARGES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following Launches and Barges:—
3 Wooden Barges Registered No. 5880 and Tonnage 61,00, Registered No. 5809 and Tonnage 65,14, Registered No. 5610, Tonnage 63,78, 4 Iron Barges, Registered No. 4753, Tonnage 71,28, Registered No. 5651, Tonnage 80,46, Registered No. 5685, Tonnage 68,00, Registered No. 5057, Tonnage 92,53, 2 Steam Launches Registered No. 5319, Tonnage 32,61, Registered No. 4189, Tonnage 10,85.
The above Barges and Steam Launches are lying at Sewree Bunder and are open for inspection.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated and Bonded Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1922, at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—
Wearing Apparel Florida Water, Rice, Whisky, Vermouth, Cotton Laces, Empty Bottles, Tins and Cases, Deck Chairs, other miscellaneous goods, etc.
1 Iron Flagstaff with wire stays Mooring and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,700 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Narsey Nagsey's godown.
About 2700 Bales Cotton (Berar: Khandesh, Bengal and Central India, etc., etc.) slightly damaged by fire.
The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS to push the sales of our soaps on commission only. Apply for terms to EXCELSUS CO., Dept. 11., Post Box 2139, Calcutta.
A R3439

WANTED in Bombay. AGENTS to send Press Telegrams up-country. Good terms. Apply Box No 7979 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3400

WANTED a smart LADY TYPIST, with full experience of all sort of office routines also a sale girl for our New Water Proofs Season. Apply personally to K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road Bombay.
A R3442

WANTED AT ONCE A SHORTHAND typist for Kalyan. Salary Rs. 90/- with free unfurnished quarters. Apply personally with papers GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R3463

WANTED A competent ELECTRICIAN who has a thorough knowledge of Motor Car Dynamo, WIRING, etc., Apply with testimonials to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
R3462

WANTED—English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED A GUADUATE with Persian as his second language. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, teaching experience, etc., to the SUPERINTENDENT of Education, Wadhwan State. Wadhwan City.
C12797

WANTED.—Energetic INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS and SALESMEN for various brands of our toilet, Bar and textile soaps. Apply Box No. 7956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3412

WANTED An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12550

WANTED—A Marathi knowing GRADUATE TEACHER for the King George High School at Mudhol. Pay Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience and with copies of testimonials to—K. M. WAZKAR, Private Secretary to the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, S.M.C.
A R12737

WANTED for overseas coach builders, MECHANIC for repairing type writing machines, electricians, wiremen, switch-board attendant, English and Gujarati compositors, and Pressman. Apply SERVICE SUPPLY-ING COMPANY, Kartibi Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay.
A R3452

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED A MANAGER for the Jajodia Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, under construction. Applicant must have had a thorough practical knowledge of building construction and machinery layout and erection which he will have immediately to supervise as also of running the Mills after erection; Candidate must be thoroughly experienced with the working of all the departments of a Cotton Mill, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching. None need apply who has not had practical experience of erection of building machinery layout and running of the Mill in all its departments. Applying stating experience and terms with copies of testimonials to, The Managing Agents Jajodia Cotton Mills Ltd., 1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A 12803

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN experienced in Exports and Imports and having resided in Japan for a long time seeks employment in a respectable firm please Apply Box. No. 7461 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3432

WANTED—TUITIONS, specially in English, Mathematics, and second languages Apply for the particulars to Box No. 7978 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3465

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground-floor of "White House" at Andheri, near station, good locality, gardens. Apply M. N. ADAJANIA, Telephone No. 4936.
C 12791

TO LET—FLOORS and ROOMS near Rly. Stns. at Dadar, Vikhroli and Bhandup. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., New Chinch Bander Road, Bombay, 9, Telephone No. 1923.
C R3419

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly built building, 3rd and 4th floors. Rent Rs. 145, 155 per block at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Khanck Bazar, Mandvi or Chagla Ville, Dadar.
Q R3368

TO LET for High Class Hindus, one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station, Phone No. 3657.
Q R3345

TO LET—BLOCKS at Mount Road, Mazgaon. Allimahomed Mansion, with Electric fittings. Rent reduced Rs. 75-115 and 160.
C R3467

TO LET—GODOWN nar Mazgaon Railway Station and on the tramway lines, 6500 sq. feet quire fit for storing purposes of erecting small factories working by oil or electric engines. For rent and plans please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C C12760

TO LET—Extensive SHOW-ROOMS, facing Hughes Road, next to Rolls-Royce, with Masoline Floor, especially suitable for Automobile Companies, permit for Workshop, adjoining Roadway to the rear of premises connecting Hughes Road and Gowalia Tank Road. Possession from First May. Ground space 16,000 square feet. Reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 7982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 12788A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET Space For small Office, 3rd Floor, "ARYA BHAVAN" Building, No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Apply Box. No. 7979 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R3449

TO BE LET at Andheri, a comfortable, GROUND FLOOR of "Purshotum Vilas," 5 minutes from Station on Kurla Road, for Hindus only. Apply Box No. 7977, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3464

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, adjoining Kalyan Goods Yard about 6,000 sq. yards. Offered for Rs. 12,000. No brokers. Apply Box No. 7975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3460

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly tendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE.—HUP-MOBILES CAR, 7 sea 4 cylinder. Slightly used, going cheap. Apply Box No. 7976, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.

AN OVERLAND 4, FOR SALE fitted with new hood and recently painted. Insured for Rs. 4,000 and tax paid to March 1923. What offers? Apply Box No. 7965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3440

FOR SALE.—One five Seater STUDE BAKER 20-22 H.P., 20 miles per Gallon in perfect running order. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Aply to Box No. 7971, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
JA R3454

FOR SALE.—One seven seater AUSTIN CAR. 30 H.P., 4 Cylinders. 22 Miles per Gallon, recently painted and overhauled. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No 7972 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R3455

MOTOR CARS COLUMBIA SIX—Newly arrived consignment of Beautiful Cars. We challenge prices. We guarantee workmanship. We assure the Beauty. Cars on view at the BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Sole distributors, Columbia Motors (India) Agency, 121, Medow St., Fort, Bombay.
Ja R3434

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—Second-hand very little used CRUDE OIL or SENCETION GAS ENGINE, 75 to 125 B. H. P. State particulars and lowest price to Box No. 7968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3445

WANTED—Two New LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 6" by 180 to 200 lbs. working pressure complete with all mountings and fittings. Apply with lowest price and Make, to MADHOWLAL MILLS, Ahmedabad.
R3468

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16in. Vertical two mills and 15 H.P. A.C. Electric Motor. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat Supply. Brand New for Rs. 1,250 lot. Few more remain unsold. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—15 different Iceland Rs. 1-4, 20 diff. Turkey 8 as. 10 diff. Greece 4 as. 20 diff. Wurtemberb 14 as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C12756

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE PIANO by Collard and Collard almost new Rs. 1100 or offers Inspection by appointment only. R. J. MASTER, Poibauri, Parel.
N R3461

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.

Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
12446 Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc. etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAN LALDAS. Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per Tola. Papier machine leather bags. Hive collected genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. We supply embroideries, wood carving, everything obtainable in Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3301

AEROPLANE CLOTH.

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:
B. TRIKUMLAL & CO
Post Box No. 3066, BOMBAY
Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3785

FOR SALE—SPIRIT STOVES, Letter Files, Paper Fastners Cheap jewellery, Glass Chimney of different sizes, Safety Razors, etc. all of the best German Maker, and electric Chandalliers, ceiling hangings and brackets of the best Austrian Maker. For particulars please apply to Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
T R12760

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS SHOP premises, situated in Main Street, Poona, cantonment lately occupied by the Asoka Swedeshi Store, Ltd., Branch No. 10, Grant and Majestic in appearance. For rent, inspection and further particulars apply to Messrs. BAPPOO TOOKARAM SONS and CO., 67, Main Street, Poona.
R3431

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOORS FOR CHAWLS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for 5,000 doors of Moulmein teak or other well seasoned timber of approved kind and quality. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th May, 1922, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time).

Earnest money in cash or Government Securities for Rs. 1,000, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers must accompany every tender; the amount should be paid into the Audit Office, Bombay Development Scheme, and the receipt for same shown to the Assistant Secretary, Development Department, when handing in the tender.

Security Deposit amounting to 5 per cent. must be paid into the Audit Office, Bombay Development Scheme, within 21 days of completing the contract.

The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any tender and to assign no reason for the rejection.

Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract, Specification, detailed drawings, etc., may be had on application to the undersigned during office hours on payment of Re. 5. No forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received.

N. L. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Housing District No. 1,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, No. 1.
TA C12783

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of the Liquidators as well as that of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) has been removed to "LUXMI BUILDINGS" Ballard Road, on and from 1st of May, 1922.

MULJI B. BARBHAGA,
for Secy. and Mr. Mulraj Khatun,
Liquidators.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.
C12776

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED on and from MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1922, (both days inclusive).

(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 12-4-1922
C12700

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

1. One Lecturer in English. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
2. Two Junior Lecturers in English-one with some knowledge of Sanskrit and the other of Persian or Arabic. Pay Rs. 200—25—250, per month each.
3. One Lecturer in Ancient Indian History with proficiency in Pali and Epigraphy and experience in teaching. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
4. One Lecturer in Arabic. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
5. One Reader in European History and Politics, pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month Preference will be given to one who has done research work in the subject.
6. One Lecturer in European History. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
7. One Reader in Persian. Pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month.
8. One Lecturer in Persian. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month.
9. Two Lecturers in Sanskrit. Pay Rs. 250—25—500 per month each. Preference will be given in the case of one to persons having a knowledge of Pali and Prakrit, and in the case of other to persons, who have studied Sanskrit according to the Orthodox method and are at the same time graduates of an Indian University.
10. One Reader in Economics and Commerce. Persons having special qualifications in Economics, practical aspects of Banking, Currency and Accountancy will be preferred. Pay Rs. 500—50—800 per month.
11. One Lecturer in Commerce and Economics having special ability in Commercial English, Commercial Geography and other Commercial subjects. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month.
12. Three part-time Readers in Law. Pay Rs. 250 per month each.
13. One Lecturer in Hindi and one in Urdu. Pay Rs. 200 per month each. Preference will be given to persons who are capable of conducting Research.
14. One Lecturer in Economics and Sociology. Pay Rs. 250—25—500, per month. Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per month or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
15. One Assistant Librarian. Pay Rs. 150—25—250 per month. Candidates for the post must be trained Librarians and have had previous experience in a big Library.

All appointments will be, in the first instance, on probation for one year.

Applications with authenticated true copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the Registrar, to reach him on or before the 30th April, 1922.
C12703

PUBLIC NOTICES

"YANG-TAZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(FIRE DEPT.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Office of the above Company will be REMOVED to the "LAXMI BUILDING," 42, Ballard Road, on and from 1st May, 1922.

MULRAJ KHATAU & Co.
C12804

WANTED

WANTED An experienced L. C. E. as State Engineer. Apply with testimonials stating terms &c. to Dewan, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12798

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Huzur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey.
5. Catechuc
6. Asindra and Timri leaves
7. Minor Forest product.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12266

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD.

(Registered in Baroda.)

ALLOTMENT LETTERS Nos. 4076, 283, 711, 733 and 482 of this Company have been reported to be LOST or MISLAID and holders thereof have applied for the issue of Duplicates. Any objection to the issue of the Duplicates may be sent to the undersigned within a month from this date failing which necessary duplicates will be issued.

For the Gaekwar Industrials Ld.,
I. P. DESAI,
For Secretary.
Baroda 10-4-22. C12800

SALVED TIMBER.

A number of logs have been salved by the undersigned within and around the Bombay Harbour limits and are at present lying in their possession in Sewree Pond.

Notice is hereby given that the above logs, if not claimed and the salvage and the expenses due thereon paid within 14 days from this date, will be sold in order to defray expenses incurred.

All available particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

Messrs. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD.,
Home Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th April, 1922. C12735

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY on a salary of Rs. 1,200 in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem.

Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.

The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.

Every officer, teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment, and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.

All applications along with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 7th May, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.

Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.

The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
C12726

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED—One BACHELOR MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN for Loco. Drawing Office, Jamalpur Workshops, E. I. Railway. The maximum salary offered is Rs. 330 and starting pay according to qualifications and experience.

Qualifications should include Mechanical training in a Workshop, in addition to at least 5 years actual drawing experience in Locomotive and general work, calculations, etc

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, E. I. Railway.

G. L. CULVIN.
Agent.
Calcutta,
18th April, 1922.
A C12781

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhyud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Grant Ranmagar), 28th February, 1922. C12318

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
2. Letters from Mr. Ahmed Cassum Patel and others, residents of Ripon Road Cross Lane—Regarding the proposed opening of an aluminium factory in their locality.
3. Letter from Mr. P. D'Costa and others—Regarding water supply to the chawls belonging to Mr. Ananji Nanji Murarji at Suparibag Road.
4. Letter from Mr. Jagannath Lakshman—Offering certain suggestions for making the Tramway service more efficient.
5. Letter from Professor H. A Date—Applying to the Corporation for a grant equivalent to two-thirds of the expenses that are incurred on his School for the Deaf and the Mute.
6. Letter from Messrs Vithal Purshottam and Son—Complaining against the Telephone Company for not giving them a connection.
7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—Regarding the improvement of Laxminarayen and Vatchraj Lanes at Matunga.
8. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Company—Regarding the claim of their client Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar over a strip of land in old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane taken possession of by the Municipality.
9. Letter from Mr. A Jeejeebhoy—Regarding the condition of beggars in the City. Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
10. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the complaint about the nuisance caused by a Municipal night-soil depot, latrines and kutchra carts located in the vicinity of a mosque in Khoja Street, C. Ward, Mr. Syed Ghulam Mahomed Refaie and others be informed of the orders passed in the matter.
11. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,498 to meet the cost of repairing the Bigaries' chawl at the Health Department Stables at Colaba.
12. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,75,500 to meet excess expenditure under certain subheads of the Executive Engineer's Department, Road Branch.
13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 362-8-0 to meet the cost of providing two tablets in the Municipal Hall.
14. Recommending an advance of Rs. 10,000 to supplement the grant provided for the acquisition of land required for a school building and play-ground for the children of Halalkhores and for public conveniences, etc., at Vaipakhady, Mazagon.
15. Recommending sanction, as a special case, to leave on full pay but without allowances being granted to the temporary Resident Engineers employed in connection with the Tansa Completion Works during the monsoon month from 1st June to 1st November.
16. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposal for the creation of an appointment of Test Audit Officer on Rs. 600—50—800 per mensem plus the usual motor allowance and to the appointment of a committee to consider the applications that may be received for the post.
17. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the storage of dangerous and combustible articles on an open plot of land on Clare Road, Byculla, and the nuisance caused by a bucket factory at Ripon Road Cross Lane, Mr. Sorabjee A. M. Erance and others, and Mr. A. K. Patel and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
18. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused at a public latrine near Jenkin's House at Henry Road, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Louis Panell and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
19. Forwarding copy of a report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding a proposal for providing powerful electric lamps at certain junctions of roads in the City and approving subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for the lighting of the junctions of certain roads with high power electric lamps.
20. Recommending sanction to the excess expenditure of Rs. 779-8-7 anticipated over the budget provision for 1921-22 for the acquisition of a property owned by Bai Aishabai at Tulsi Pipe Line Road being met from the Land and Buildings Fund.
21. Recommending sanction to the work of providing blue set-stone pavement with 9" cement concrete bottoming on Masjid Bridge from Dongri Street to Argyle Road in connection with the widening and reconstruction of the bridge by the G. I. P. Railway Company being undertaken and to the cost of Rs. 82,297 debitable to the Municipality being met out of the provision of Rs. 11,00,000 made for providing set-stone pavement at Frere Road
22. Recommending an advance of Rs. 9,772-9-1 to meet the payment of the bills preferred by the Bombay Gas Company and Messrs. S. Bannister and Company for making good the damage done to the Municipal Gas lamps and Incandescent Alladin lamps during the riots in the City in November last.
23. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding insufficient supply of water at Premji Radha Building No. 358 at the new road connecting the G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station with the King's Circle Garden on Kingsway, Mr. Narottam Jethabhai be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
24. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a Mahomedan hotel at Ramji Bhoga's House at Khalasi Chakla, Mr. Harichand Paribhudas be informed that the matter complained of is one in which the Municipality cannot interfere.
25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the watering of the roads in the City, Mr. Waman Harischandraji be informed that the roads are watered at a time when the street mains are charged with water and that the hours of watering roads have been fixed after due consideration.

Letters from the Commissioner—

26. Requesting sanction to revised lines being prescribed for Mazagaon Road between Nesbit Road and Mount Road.
27. Forwarding for approval a plan and estimate for constructing a storm water drain in the proposed 80 feet road between Parel Tank Road and new Sewri Road.
28. Giving certain particulars regarding gulley traps, cleansing of house gulleys, etc.
29. (a) Regarding the basis on which journals and papers are selected for the publication of Municipal advertisement and (b) Letter from the Municipal Secretary on the same subject.
30. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
31. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
32. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.
33. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.
34. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1922.
35. Regarding an offer from Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey for erecting a cattle through at the junction of Warden Road and Hornby Vellard.
36. Reporting on a claim of Mr. Mirza Sulleiman Shah over the reclaimed Nawab Tank at Mazagaon and the surrounding land.
37. Regarding the acquisition of a property at Dalal Street.
38. Regarding the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act of a certain property in connection with the Scheme for the proposed road from Sewree to Elphinstone Road through Golanji Hill.
39. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of the owner of a property at Lady Jamshedji Road in connection with the Mahim Development scheme.
40. Regarding the question of planting trees all along the Princess Street, etc.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

41. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustees' meetings.
42. Forwarding copies of the Accounts of the Board.
43. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.—Offering on behalf of the subscribers to the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Wacha Portrait Fund certain books in a book case for the Corporation's Library.
44. Letter from Sir Sassoon David, Bart—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution appreciating his services as their President for the year 1921-22.
45. Letter from Mr. H. J. Davis—applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
46. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
47. Report of the Water Supply Committee regarding certain modifications required in the Scheme for the Tansa Completion Works.

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd April 1922.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of P. W. Inspectors and assistant P. W. Inspectors. Only qualified men with some years' experience need apply with testimonials stating age, education and minimum salary expected before 30th April 1922.

H. R. MEHTA.
Executive Engineer.
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated April, 1922 C12807

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Lecturer in Physics at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Pay Rs. 175-10-225. Only those need apply, who have passed M. Sc., or B. Sc., 1st Class in Honours with Physics as Principal subject. The applicant should state his age and birth date. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1922.

A. N. MELDRUM, I.E.,
Ag. Principal,
Royal Institute of Science.
Royal Institute of Science.
Bombay, 21st April 1922. C12796

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 120/- (One-hundred & Twenty only) per share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 31st. December, 1921, and that the same will be paid, on production of the share-certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th. April, 1922, between 12 and 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to those share-holders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th April 1922.

By order of the Board.
for the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
R. D. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 21st. April, 1922.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Rubber Valve faces will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of May, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
22nd April, 1922.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of 5, 50,000 gallons of Oil Kerosine in bulk commencing from 1st July 1922.

2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Monday the 22nd May 1922.

3. Samples should be forwarded by Rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than 15th May 1922.

4. The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura.
Dated 20-4-1922. C12802

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr. NAGERDAS LALBHAI KHAMBATA, the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. D. Khambata and Co., doing business at Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, in leather and canvas goods, notice is hereby given to the public that the said firm of D. Khambata and Co., carried on in partnership by our said client Mr. Nagerdas with one Deoji Dhunji, was DISSOLVED on the 9th April, 1922, and the business of the said firm has since then being carried on by our client Mr. Nagerdas alone. Public are hereby given notice that the said Deoji Dhunji has no interest in the said partnership any more and the public is hereby warned against the dealing with the said Mr. Deoji Dhunji in the name of or on behalf of the said firm of D. Khambata and Co.

Please also take notice that on and from the 1st day of May, 1922, the said firm of D. Khambata and Co. will be carried on in the name of our client N. L. Khambata and Co.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Attorneys-at-Law.

5th Rutherfield Street.

C12795

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY that Messrs. ALI MAHOMED CAMRUDIN and TYEBALI CAMRUDIN, both of Bombay Borah Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax tenure since redeemed together with the water cisterns and water pipes standing thereon situate at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registrar sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1665 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3029, 2738, 11E/3191 and New Survey Nos. 7148, 7152, 7/17148, and 2 and 7147 33 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Jamshedji N. Dady and known as Dady Seth Hill on the West by Napean Sea Road on the North by the property of the late Sir P. M. Mehta on the South by the property formerly of the vendors but now of Jehangir Pallonji Katgara and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3302 (4) and 3302 (4a) and Street Nos. 115 and 115a and were formerly in and are now in the possession of the vendors.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.

MERWANJI KALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C12784

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 644 of 1922.

Business Aardow rdordafwow hdoldofw fwofw Messrs. DASTUR & Co., a firm carrying on business in Bombay as Attorneys Solicitors and Proctors of this Honourable Court within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

PERCY CLAUDE SAWYER, of Bombay European Inhabitant residing at Colaba outside the Fort. ..... Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of March, 1922, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Four thousand and five hundred for debt and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 25th day of March 1922, the following moveable property was attached, viz:—

FIRSTLY—All the machinery, Plant implements, tools, articles and things belonging to the defendant relating to the defendant's Motor Workshop in Bombay at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort, including engines, lathes and drilling and cutting and boring machines in the possession of the International Banking Corporation.

SECONDLY: The right, title and interest of the defendant in all the Motor Cars, Motor lorries, Motor accessories furniture, stock-in-trade articles and things belonging to the defendant, lying at the defendant's shop and show rooms at Ormiston Road, Bombay, and at the Godown at Clerk Road, in the possession of the International Banking Corporation and hypothecated to the said Corporation under an instrument dated the 31st day of October 1921.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 10th day of April, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1922, at 1 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage subject as regards the property secondly above described, to the rights of the said International Banking Corporation Ld. and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the said attached property in terms of their security.

As to the property firstly described, the International Banking Corporation, Ld., claim a charge on the same under a deed of hypothecation dated 31st October 1921, and the said property will be sold subject to such claim as the said Bank may have on the said property.

The property will be sold in one lot or in different lots as may be found convenient.

Each lot to be paid for in cash at the time of the sale.

Possession of the said properties will not be given to the said purchaser, but he will have to take such steps as he may think fit for obtaining such possession as he may be entitled to.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff, of Bombay.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1922.

C12785

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 28 CASES OF BANGLORE CAPS AND 28 CASES OF HUNGARIAN CAPS.

By the order of Messrs. Abdulla Alarkhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Persian Bros. of Bhindi Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

28 cases of Banglore Caps real leather and silk lining.

28 cases of Hungarian Caps leather, silk and cotton lining.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH RED AND WHITE WINES.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

85 cases of Haut-Sauternes.
90 cases Sauternes.
180 cases Barsac.
99 cases Sauternes Superieur.
81 cases Sauternes.
124 cases Graves.

FRENCH RED WINES.

44 cases of Nuits St. Georges.
90 cases of Chateau Tarosi.
93 cases of St. Estephe.
200 cases of Medoc.
287 cases of Alsacian Wines.
44 cases of Macon.
87 cases of Margaux.
250 cases of Bordeaux.
50 cases St. Julien.
30 cases of Asti-Spumante.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards book-stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramgopal Ladha:—

4 bags of sandle-wood.

By order of the H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons:—

Re: E. V. Barron:—

Deal wood box, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, trunk, etc.

Re: Dharsey Purshotam:—

Trunk, wearing apparels, etc.

Re: G J E O'Byrne:—

Bath tub, camp bookstand, camp, table, books, etc.

Re: W. Pallison:—

Wearing apparels, drawing instruments, brushes, boots, shoes, box, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

4 cases of Ladies and Gentlemen's leather boots.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table, carved flower table, glass panel almyrahs, dining table, dining chairs, dressing tables, double and single wardrobe, meat safe, teapoys, China vaze, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, piano, one Overland motor car, etc.

By the order of Lieut. Goodwin and Capt. Ewens, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY Monday 24th April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T., at No. 25, Robert Road, Colaba, next to R. A. Mess, near Sea, the following:—

Dining table, carved flower table, dumb-waiter, toilet table with mirror, sideboards, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, drawing room suite, armchairs, single and double wardrobe, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, cane chairs, deck chairs, chest of drawers, washhand stand, hat stand, book case, upright piano (by Bluthner) and stool, cooking utensils, Primus Stove, ice chest, glassware, electric fans, China vaze, corner cabinets, cheval glass, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

This Day, MONDAY, the 24th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Javeri Bazar by order of Messrs. Lackmidas Thaverdas and Narondas Haridas of Bahrein, and on account and risk of Hajee Ali bin Ahmed bin Saif of Bahrein:—

Lot No. 1—2 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 2—5 pearls about 93 chowes.
Lot No. 3—1 pearl about 12 chowes.
Lot No. 4—1 pearl about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 5—6 pearls about 22 chowes.
Lot No. 6—4 pearls about 31 chowes.
Lot No. 7-8—6 pearls about 69 chowes.
Lot No. 9—3 pearls about 7 chowes.
Lot No. 10—4 pearls about 40 chowes.
Lot No. 11—1 pearl about 5 chowes
Lot No. 12—4 pearls about 63 chowes.
Lot No. 13—3 pearls about 39 chowes.
Lot No. 14—2 pearls about 15 chowes.
Lot No. 15—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 16—1 pearl about 54 chowes.
Lot No. 17—2 pearls about 18 chowes.
Lot No. 18—1 pearl about 21 chowes.
Lot No. 19—2 pearls about 13 chowes.
Lot No. 20—Khaks about 15 taciks.

The above will be on view from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2000 COTTON BALES (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Arthur Bunder opposite Fort Press on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following

About 2000 Cotton Bales of Umra, Khangam and C. P. District (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Mom and Co.

20 Barrels White Sugar Lead.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting drawers Messrs. Baloobhai Kevaldas and Kersondas Keshavjee.

22 Cases Medicines.

7 Cases Merchand se goods.

By order of the Banks and on account of the offices concerned:—

7 cases Boot Polish and Boot Cream Black and Brown:—

4 Parcels felt Felting Bags.
2 Parcels Coller Buttons.
1 Case felt fitting bags.
8 Cases Fancy toys.
8 cases Fancy toys.
1 Case about 75 dozen Rice Dishes.
17 Bundles Motor Tyres different rizes.
1 Case Motor tubes different sizes.
4 Trolly Wheels.
4 Oxygen Gas Cylinders.
2 Cases Brass Eyes and Hooks.
3 Cases Throat Brushes (Bent and straight), glass stirring rods, Lactometer, Urino-meter, etc.
1 Case India Rubber delivery Hose.
1 Case Coffee Grinding Machines and Slice Cutter.
1 Case Accordians.
1 Case Royal Ribbon Inker. A lot of China Jars and vases. Indian brass flowers pots, vases, etc., and Ivory and curved wood table ornaments.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
80, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 5469.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES HOSIERY AND COLLARS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Suit No. 2 of 1922.

Messrs. S. Haji Esmail and Co., and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. F. Abdulla and Co. ..... Defendants.

By order of the Plaintiffs above named and on account and at the risk of the Defendants the said Messrs. F. Abdulla and Co. and in pursuance of the order made in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort the undermentioned goods:—

1 Case 60 Doz. Ladies' Hose (Stockings)
1 Case 100 Doz. Ladies' Hose (Stockings)
1 Case 200 Doz. Collars.
1 Case Children's Hose, Cashmere and artificial silk socks and 3 allwool overcoats.
1 Case 60 Doz. Children's Socks.

Terms—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL 1922 AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE (IN ONE LOT) OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, MADE TO ORDER SHPP FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FANS, LIGHTS, FITTINGS ETC. OF THE WELL KNOWN SHOP OF MESSRS. BHOOP AND CO.

Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in one lot on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop at "Fern House," opposite the Bombay Tramway Offices on Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagees in possession Messrs. Jarashanker Shivshanker and Kalidas Dayaram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Nanalal Vishvanath Trivadi, proprietor Messrs. Bhoop and Co., entire stock in trade etc., of the shop of the said mortgagor comprising silk crape-de-China, Georgette, Satin, Taffeta, Silk Ninon, Silk Cotton and woollen goods Calcutta, Kashmere and Madras embroidery, Hosiery, perfumery ready made dresses as also shop furniture such as sliding door glass cupboards, show cases, electric fans, lights fittings, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 29TH APRIL 1922 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 4 "Saleh Mansions," Dubash Estates on Napean Sea Road, very valuable decent household furniture etc., comprising dining table chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, chesterfield sofa easy chairs, Tea roys, rich pictures, Fancy door curtains, Iron single and double bedsteads mirror and panel door almirahs clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, large sleeper bath, English ice chest, hatestands, cupboards, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. F Goose Esqr., of Messrs Rolls-Royce, Ltd., breaking up house.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 27th instant.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1922.

GERMANY'S BEST
WHY USE
H. BURGER'S DIGESTIVE SALT.

H. Burger's Digestive Salt has won its envied place as the Nation's Health Safeguard because it is a reliable corrective for each member of the Family.

IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS GROWN-UPS & THE LITTLE ONES LIKE ITS PLEASANT SPARKLE.

For banishing life's little ills as they arise, a tea spoonful in a glass of water early morning or at Bedtime is very efficacious. H

BURGERS D'GESTIVE SALT QUICKLY RESTORES NORMAL HEALTH.

Sold by Chemists Stores through-out Trade enquiries should be directed to:—

B. H. GANOO

Sole Agents for India, H. Burger's Digestive Salt, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

HORNIMAN
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
THE LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
will Stage
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.
BOMBAY THEATRE. GRANT ROAD CORNER
Sanyashacha Sansar.
ON SUNDAY the 30th April 1922 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
PROMINENT BOMBAY LEADERS.

Rates of Tickets:— Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Tickets can be had at the following places:—
1. Mr. LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, 70, Apollo Street.
2. Mr. B. F. BHARUCHA, 54, Apollo Street.
3. Messrs. GOVINDJI VASANJI, Grant Road.
4. Messrs. KRISHNAJI CHINOO and SONS, 446, Girgaon Road, (Opposite Thakurdwar Temple).
5. L. K. NATAK MANDALI'S RESIDENCE near Girgaum Post Office, Khetwadi Main Road.

from Saturday 22nd till Friday 28th. Apr.
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee on Sunday & Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

K. D. & BROTHERS present
"HARMA" British Screen Play
'The Man Who Forgot'
'The Man Who Forgot'
6 parts
Full of SWIFT, ACTIONS, and GRIPPING, INTERESTS throughout.

——What can a woman who do marries a Second Time and living a Happy Life with the man she loves, when her husband supposed to be dead Turns Up?

THIS IMPORTANT SEX
Question is very cleverly and Dramatically solved in
"THE MAN WHO FORGOT"

What is the best course to fellow if two Life-Long Pals fall in love whith one and the same girl?

ISN'T IT PUZZLING!
COME AND SEE THESE
at the
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA
From SATURDAY 22nd.,
"NEW PROTEAN" SERIAL.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success
To Meet the Further Demands of Hindu —Moho- medan—Parsi etc.
PATRONS
THE ARYASUBODH NATAK MANDLI
Have decided to perform
3——MORE PLAYS——3
"ASURI LALSA"
ON
Monday 24-4-22 at 9-30 p. m.
At the
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
After performing above plays the company will return to Poona.
Seats can be booked in advance at the MADHAVASHRAM Next to WEST END CINEMA.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
Wednesday 26th Apr. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SWAYAMWAR [Acts 5
Saturday 29th April 1922 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
Sating] SANSHAYA KALLOL [Acts 5
Sunday 30th April 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] DYANPADI [Acts 3
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets can be had at Nana Shankarsheth's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station,
Proprietor:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
BERT LYTELL
In
"THE LION'S DEN"

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY at 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
Presents
KAAI'S ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADORS.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-Day At 6-30; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Greatest Treat
MARY PICKFORD
IN
'A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS"
An Artcraft Picture of Unusual Heart Appeal Charm and Thrills.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Third Instalment
(Parts 12th to 16th)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
(Gorgeous Scenery)
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

THE "STAR"
presents
To-night and This Week!
A Big Human Interest Drama
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
A Splendid Society Picture
A clean story of Home life, intensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in "Houses without Children."
7,500 feet—8 parts.
together with
A Topical Budget shewnig
The Procession of POPE PIUS XVI.
4 Shows Daily commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Matinee at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
Coming! Coming! Coming!
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE WHIRLWIND"
featuring
The most celebrated Screen Star
"CHARLES HUTCHISON"
America's death-defying Hero of Dare-devi deeds.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FIRST WEEK
Pathe presents
The First Chapter of the Tales of
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION STARRING
MADAME NATHALIE KOVANKO
in the role of GOUL-Y-HANAR
The most gorgeous and the most expensive production of the year in three chapters of three parts each.
1st chapter:—GOUL-Y-HANAR
in Pathe colour and pathe tints Better than the "Sultaness of love" recently shown in Bombay. It is a picture that you will never forget. Come and see.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLARD COMIC
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10 30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P M
Note:—In spite of the greatest cost of this film the prices will remain as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night's The Night
for those who have failed to see the most stupendous
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
PUNDALIK
The greatest production ever seen. Thousands have seen it and thousands are eager to see it.
THE MAJESTIC CINEMA: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (P.M.) DON'T BE LATE

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, April 21st.

Thease of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Febr in			29.722
Temperature of Air	..	degree	84.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	"	77.4
Dew Point	..	"	74.5
Relative humidity of Air	..	"	0.732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..		2.8
Maximum temperatureof Air	..	"	90.2
Minimum do do do	..	"	77.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..		WNW.W.WNW
Movement of Wind do	..	miles.	112

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd April 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The United Provinnces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a maxmum of 107 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at coast stations. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat and Cutch; Deesa recorded a maximum of 111 deg. Night temperature is generally above the average except in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in slight excess in the south of the division; night temperature is in excess at Amroati, but in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in east Hyderabad, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad; night temperature is above the average in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. Seas have gone down on the Malabar coast, but are still reported rough at Cochin and Colombo and moderate at Calicut. The area of disturbed weather in the south-east Arabian Sea appears to have weakened or moved away in a north-westerly direction. Skies are moderately clouded in Malabar, and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the Peninsula. In northern and Central India weather is generally fine with higher temperatures than usual locally.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st April 1922.

The storm in the Bay has moved northwards and is at some distance west-south-west of Diamond Island. It will probably move in a north-easterly direction. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, [illegible] Malabar, while a few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Punjab Hills, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Gauhati and Shillong a half; Dhubri one and a half; Mercara one and Monywa three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL 1922.

Station	Temp in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours	Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.1	72.0	82	1.97	5.72	+1.69
Do. 21st	91.8	78.0	78			
Jask						
Muskat	96.9	81.8	91	1.78		-1.87
Do. 21st						
PUNJAB—	102.	78.5	35	1.69		-0.04
Multan	90.7	58.0	34	11.80		+1.65
Rawalpindi	94.	62.	7	1.68		-3.15
Lahore	96.	66.	0	1.23		-0.96
Hissar	94.	63.	3	2.79		-2.98
Ambala	93.	62.	29	0.85		-2.42
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES	100.	76.	31	0.90		-1.02
Agra	100.	69.	32	0.75		-1.95
Mainpuri	101	72.	23	1.32		-0.61
Jhansi	100	72.	24	2.36		-0.06
Cawnpore	105		2	1.58		-0.82
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	106.	68.	29	2.66		+1.36
Jacobanad	88.	72.	98	1.49		-0.18
Karachi	4.	63.	34	0.08		-1.31
Ajmer	96.	64.	23	0.28		-1.38
Jaipur	100.	53.	15	0.06		-1.19
Kotah	86.	71.	7	0.27		-0.95
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—	103.	66.	70	0		-0.55
Bhuj	87.	76.	77	0		-0.89
Dwarka	87.	67.	29	0.04		-0.42
Veraval	105.	65.	20	0		-0.51
Rajkot	94.	71.	8	0		-0.57
Bhavnagar Para	108.	75.	28	0		-0.43
Surat	98.	68.	12	0		-0.40
Ahmedabad	103.	67.	1	0		-0.73
Deesa	99.	65.	51	0.48		-0.42
Neemuch	101.	65.	33	0.36		-0.76
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	101.	68.	24	2.36		-0.71
Jubbulpore	101.	71.	1	1.95		-0.46
Saugor	104.	72.	17	3.80		+0.81
Nosangabad	107.	68.	23	2.20		-0.84
Khandwa	104.	71.	19	3.38		-0.13
Akola	97.	68.	5	0.52		-1.74
Amroti	103.	78.	12	0.64		-2.49
Nagpur	107.	79.	26	1.72		-2.23
Chanda	101.	70.	30	1.29		-1.58
Raipur						
KONKAN—	91.	80.	80	0		-0.69
Bombay	91.	80.	71	0.41		-0.66
Ratnagiri	88.	86.	77	1.84		+0.02
Marmugoa	..	..	..	..		..
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—		68.	7	0.70		-0.44
Malegaon	103.	71.	9	1.03		-0.75
Ahmednagar	103.	70.	47	0.51		-1.11
Poona			45	7.14		+5.18
Sholapur	101.	77.	63	6.52		4.57
Bijapur	96.	66.	47	6.86		+4.21
Belgaum	103.	77.	3	1.59		-0.71
Aurangabad	103.	77.	37	3.49		+1.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.	76.	56	7.01		+4.30
Hyderabd						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	93.	82.	74	1.77		-0.45
Mangalore	88.	80.	81	0.18		-2.96
Calicut	90.	77.	79	14.9		0.44
Cochin	87.	74.	95	0.21	20.14	-14.99
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	93.	77.	74	3.50		-2.95
Masulipatam	100.	78.	52	4.06		+0.97
Bellary	104.	81.	55	3.27		-2.72
Cuddapah	98.	78.	74	9.58		+1.72
Madras	92.	71.	74	4.80		0.04
Bangalore	97.	76.	76	9.16		+4.42
Coimtore	98.	78.	71	5.86		-4.71
Trichanopoly	97.	81.	75	13.0		+7.79
Negapatam						

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 25
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	17 82
(As known in Liverpool at —July	17 43
closing time.) —Oct.	17 42
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	16 77
—July	16 80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months.	To-day's Price
April	—
May	10 14
June	—
July	10 16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 05
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	9 94
Feb.	—
Mar.	9 92

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 11
May	10 11
June	10 16
July	10 12
August	10 09
September	10 07
Oct.	10 06
Novembers	10 02
December	9 99
January	9 97
February	9 95
March	9 94

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 15
May	16 21
June	16 35
July	16 55
Aug.	16 65
September	16 65
Oct.	17 10
Nov.	17 15
Dec.	17 20
Jan.	17 30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 21st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forward	49,000
" Imports	18,000
" Stock	930,000
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers cloth	35/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Consinent	11,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 76
Futures at New York July	17 35
Futures at New York Oct.	17 30
Futures at New York Jan.	17 26
Spot Cotton at New York	17 95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 88
Futures at New Orleans May	16 78
Futures at New Orleans July	16 79
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 21st.

Futures at New York	May	17 91
	July	17 58
	Oct.	17 57
	Jan.	17 60

Liverpool, April 21st.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 09
	July	10 11
	Oct.	10 02
	Jan.	9 94

London, April 21st.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 5/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£4 13/5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 20th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" " 2 months hence	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—China India continent selling uncertain.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 20th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Buyers	56
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. Apl.-May Buyers	55/6
Australian 52 lbs. April	58/6

Tone:—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 1/4
Hongkong	£110
National	£40

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal — £21
Tone of Linseed:—Very firm,
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May Sellers — £8 3/4
Teria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Sellers Firmly held — 18
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Very firm £20 1/4
Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£59 1 4
Copper Braziers	£52 1/2
Yellow Metal	£8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£87 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£89 5/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£100 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	59 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	64 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£111 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April Flat	8 3/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/9

Tone:—Closing steadier

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19/3
Do. Do. June July Sellers	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/3

Tone:—Very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 22.

In accordance with 15 points higher reported in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/may at Rs. 468, and going up by a rupee remained Rs. 468 at 4 p.m. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 491½ and after fluctuating between Rs. 489 and Rs. 493½ remained Rs. 491 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 490. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 489 and closed at Rs. 489½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 386 and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 385 and 389 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 386. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 402 and advanced till Rs. 405½ on scattered buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 403. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 351 and July Rs. 357 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone yesterday. Japan Shippers bought some superfine Central Provinces lots, and local mills purchased some stapled descriptions, and about 3500 bs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 p.m.)

Bombay, April 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May, ..	466
" "	July/August, ..	489 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May, ...	385 1/2
" "	July, ...	402 1/2
Fine Oomras ..	May, ...	346
" "	July — —	353

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 21st April 1922.

Cotton	17719 Bales,
Wheat	6871 Cwt.
Linseed	8436 "
Rape, ots	3770 "
Gingelly seed	1471 "
Poppyseed	281 "
Groundnute	1830 "
Castorseed	2205 "
Rice	24 9 0 "
Myrabollams	1 16 "
Cottonseed	3876 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5 5 "
Juwar	1690 "
Masur	228 "
Barley	Nil
Bajra	790 "
Coal	2165 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 23rd. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Dana Bunder Market Daily Quotations.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67 0 0	9 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	72 0 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 6 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Black	67 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	76 8 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowraseed	7 8 0	— —
Barley	48 0 0	— —
Castorseed	52 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0	5 6 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May		9 10 0
Wheat Sept.		9 9 0
Linseed May		14 14 0
Linseed Sept.		15 7 0

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BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 22nd.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 3 32
Bank Demand	1/3 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/3 5/16
Fcs. Demand	295
American Dollars	361
Honkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	277
Japan	170
Singapor	184

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 22.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-6-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-4-0.
Bars Silver ready 92-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/16.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D D1/3 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 295.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 315.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 305.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 165¼.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 202.
On Shagngai Bank's selling D D 277.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 184.
On New York Bank's selling DD 361.
London Gold ready sh. 93-5.
London Silver ready d. 34⅜.
London Silver forward d. 34⅜.
Tone of silver Quiet Steady, China bought, India sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.42.
French Exchange Frcs. 47.50.
Swiss Exchange 22.70.
Belgium Exchange 51.60.
Italian Exchange 81.80.
German Exchange Mrks. 1230.
Prague Exchange Krons. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57.
5 per cent War Loan 82⅜.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

SHARES.

Market closed stalemate without much business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115,, Central 34, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700 x.d., Alliance 320, Apollo 87/8, Birla Mills 82/8, By. Cotton 1160, By. Dying 1415, Bradbury 1080, Century 822/8, Cent. India 4775, Colaba Land 2220, Coorla Land 262/8, Crescent 570, Currimbhoy 1642/8, David 1452/8, Edw. Eassoon 517/8, Fazulbhoy 1380, Gokak 227/8, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 610, Kastoorchand 990, Kohinoor 3245, Madhavrao Scd. 262/8, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 812/8, New City 680 Pabani 895, Pearls 1120, Phoenix 950, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 387/8, Simplex 920, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 5070 x.d., Tata Mill 1200n, and Vishnu Cotton 2250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 725, Alcock 465 x.d., B. Burma 490, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/2B. Tramway 116/4, B. Flour 1450 x.d., 270. Katni Ord 245, Katni Defd. 1120, New India Insur 18, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Iron Ord 57/8. Tata Iron Defd. 195, Tata Iron N. Ord 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 51/4 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17½	380
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1345
Orientbu-siness	135	—	—	—	357/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34
Tata Bank	225	75	— as.	10	14/12
Chartered Bank	£.	£.	5 Apr-Oct.	—	75
Mesters	£.	£.	10 "	—	12
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India	£12½	—	"	15%	£. 22½
Bank of Mesopotamia	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	22½	115
" Prantij	500	500	"	20%	575 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8%	95
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	83
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	8%	84
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	66
Khatna Bhagirghat	100	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	66
Mandhra Bhoa	50	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	95
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8%	83
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	130
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh R. Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	41/8
Bamankus	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	6%	324
Indian Cement	250	250	"	17½%	170
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	245
" Defd	40	40	"	40	1130
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	300	2700 xd
Alliance cotton	100	100	—	—	320
Appollo	50	—	—	6	87/8
Birla mills	100	—	—	—	82/8
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1160
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1415 xd
Bradbury	250	250	—	85	1080
Bombay Industrial	100	100	—	10	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	822/5
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	477
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	2290
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	—	205/8
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	570
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1642/8
David	250	250	"	88	1452/8 xd
Dawn	250	250	Jan-Dec.	—	1850
E. D. Sassoon United	24	10	"	8s. 8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	517/8
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	137/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1380
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	—	230
Gokak	100	100	"	—	227/8
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	—	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	610
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	345
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	990
Khatao	100	100	"	—	975
Kilachand mills	100	100	"	—	17
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3245
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	5150
Madhavrao Scd.	100	100	"	20	262/8
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	980
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	900
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4500 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji	1000	1030	"	250	6300 xd
New Great	250	250	"	40	812/8
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	680
Pabani	250	250	"	98	895
Pearls	250	250	"	99	1120
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	—	950
Premier	100	100	"	—	170
Planet	100	100	"	—	267/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	—	855
Sassoon Cotton	150	100	"	—	159
Shapurji	400	100	July	35	387/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	1000n
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	920
Standard	500	500	"	130	2500 n.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	160	1120
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	350	5070
Tata Mill	500	500	"	—	1200 n.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	—	2220

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	—	12%	15
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	—	14%	725
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	"	—	116/4
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	80	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	465 xd
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	—	490
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	—	135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450 xd
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	—	Mar-Oct.	as.6p.8	10/2
Bv. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	248
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July	20	140
Marcks	100	—	"	12	90 pr.
New India Insur	25	250	"	—	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40	—	July	10%	40
Port Canaling	1000	—	Sept.	50	640
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	—	6/4
Tata Iron and Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	57/8
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	195
N. Ord.	75	75	"	—	50
N. Def	400	400	"	—	145
Tata Oil	100	100	"	—	51/4
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	—	08

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from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 drams Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Apply for free particulars to—

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There is more MONEY in India TO-DAY, than there was in 1914. REMEMBER, it has only changed hands.

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KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT.

The eighth Session of the Kanada Literary Conference, will be held at Davangere (Chitaldroog Dt.) on the 12th, 13th and the 14th proximo, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya of Mysore. Ali those interested in the advancement of Kannada language and literature are requested to attend. Further particulars may be had of the Hon. Secretary, The Kannada Academy, Basavangudi, Banglore City.

The "Pioneer" understands that next meeting of the British General Medical Council will be held in May, when in all probability Dr. Norman Walker will be able to present the report drawn up by himself and Colonial Needham on "Midwifery Training in Indian Universities."

The second anniversary of the Veda Sabha, will be held at Howrah on the 30th April next. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea, will preside. Vedratna Pramathanath Sanyal, will read a paper on the "Inner Excellence of the Vedic Hymns' as expounded by Pundit Durgadas Lahiri. Vedic schoars are specially invited to attend.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TUESDAY, April 25.

The Excise Committee Sessions, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

The Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord Genl. Meeting, Hummum St., 3 p.m.

The Tata Mills, Ld., Annual Genl. Meeting, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Oriental Govt. S. L. Assurance Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Jagannath Balcrishna Amrute, Sarkarkun, Antop Hill, Matunga, has paid donation of Rs. 200 to the above Society in memory of his late brother Mr. Gajanan Balcrishna Amrute. The interest from the amount to be utilized in awarding a prize in cash to any student of the Daiwadnya community (female preferred) passing the University School Leaving Examination with highest number of marks. The prize to be named as "Mr. Gajanan Balcrishna Amrute Memorial Prize."

KILLED WHILE SLEEPING ON ROADSIDE.

Laxman Bhagia, a Hindoo residing in Kamatipura was sleeping on the roadside at 2 a.m. on the 14th instant when suddenly an alarm was heard and people went up to him when he complained of pain and said that he had been run over by a motor car. People chased the car which was eventually stopped. Laxman was removed to the J. J. Hospital when he died on the 20th of April.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Luxman when the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been run over by a motor car whilst he was sleeping on the road, the car having apparently been driven by one Bana Purshottam.

A BOY'S SAD END.

Mulji Gangaji, a Hindoo boy aged about fifteen years, residing with his parents at Elphinstone Road took half a portion of a packet of Epsom Salt at 9-30 a.m. On Thursday last as he felt pains in the stomach. He was seen moving about till 4 p.m. when he went to the verandah and tried to sleep. His father went out leaving him in the house. At 7 p.m. the father returned when he found Mulji unconscious and sent for a doctor who advised his removal to a hospital. On arrival at the hospital Mulji was found dead, and his body was removed to the morgue where an enquiry was opened. After the body was identified further enquiry was adjourned.

"THE SWADESHI VRITA,

At the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya on Gandhi Day, the 18th instant the Saraswat ladies resident in Gamdevi staged a Marathi One Act Drama entitled the "Swadeshi Vrita" or "the Swadeshi Vow," which under its more militant name of "The Battle of the Charkha" has been rendered familiar to the readers of the "Sunday Chronicle." The English rendering of the now famous drama fine as it is does but meagre justice to the Marathi Original which with its piquant and lively wit, stimulates the Swadeshi activities of our womenfolk without unduly hurting the susceptibilities of those who till yesterday must have remained indifferent to the onslaughts of the Swadeshi Campaign. How two bright, vivacious and well meaning though thoughtless young ladies were gradually won over from their former love of flippant finery to the sterner yet meritorious cause of the Country, how a rich man's daughter (and She a Government Servant's wife to boot) was, step by step, first by gentle raillery, next by suggestion, and lastly by noble precept and example, led to accept the ascetic vow of Swadeshiism was brought out in this fine one-Act Drama, where cultured ladies of respectable Hindu families took part to the intense edification of a packed house.

The performance was in aid of the Charkha movement.

"ASURI LALSA."

This a clever adeptation in Marathi of Sheridan's well-known play "Pizzaro" and is at present being staged at the Balliwala Grand Theatre, by the Arya Bodh Natak Mandali, a New Company from Poona.

HELP TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary, Seva Sadan, Bombay, acknowledges receipt of the following donations for the quarter ending March, 1922:—

H. E. the Viceroy Rs. 100, Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 5,000 (annual) Executors of late Sir Ratan Tata Rs. 1,000 (annual). In sacred memory of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari Rs. 600, in loving memory of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari Rs. 600, Anonymous (for the B. B. Fund) Rs. 600, in sacred memory of Pirojbai Cursetji Captain from a Parsi family Rs. 500, Lodge Imperial Brotherhood (thro' the Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji) Rs. 250, a Calcutta Zorastrian Rs. 150, Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 100, Bai Manekbai Pirosha B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 100, Mr. B. J. Wadia (in loving memory of his wife) Rs. 100, The Manager, The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris Rs. 50, in loving memory of Freany K. M. Madan Rs. 51, Mr. Matubhai Kasambhai Rs. 50, Mr. H. P. Thakersi Rs. 50, Lodge Universal Brotherhood (through Dr. D. R. Bardi) Rs. 51, in Memory of the late Mr. Merwanji Seth Rs. 50, Balaram G. Ajinkya, Rs. 50, A Karachi Friend Rs. 25, Messrs. Leonard Rosenthaet Freres Rs. 30, Mr. Pheroze C Bharucha Rs. 25, Mr. Narotam Morarji Rs. 20, Lady D. J. Tata Rs. 20, Mr. J. D. Engineer Rs. 15, Mr. Laldas Maganlal Rs. 15, Mrs. Bachubai M. Jamshetji Rs. 15, Mahamad Hajibai, R. D. Morarji, Mrs. B. D. Dubash, Mrs. B. Powvalla, Mrs. H. M. Mehta, Mrs. E. G. Doctor, Messrs. Mervanji Bana and Co., Mr. Gopalji Ramji, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Messrs. D. Merwan and Co., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Mr. D. M. Wadia, Lady Petit, Mr. Mathradas Vasanji, Boyse Brothers, Mr. D. Cavasji, Mr. P. P. Shroff, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. P. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. B., Mrs. F. Boyce, Messrs. Trilokchand and Shapurji, Mrs. M. Currimbhoy, Mrs. F. H. Vakil, Lady Vithaldas Thakersi, West End Watch Co., Mrs. J. M. Jessavala, Messrs. Taraporevala and Bharucha, Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Park, Mrs. J. H. Chothia, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, and Mrs. D. B. Petit each Rs. 10.

TOWARDS THE SCHOOL FEEDING FUND.

A Friend through Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji Rs. 500, Mr. K. Casanbhai Rs. 225, Mr. Parshottamdas Thakordas Rs. 200, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza Rs. 150, Mrs. J. D. Kateli Rs. 100, in Memory of Rustomji Framji Bharucha Rs. 25, A Zorastrian Lady Rs. 25, A Zorastrian Lady Rs. 20, Mr. B. D. B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 30, A Zorastrian in memory of Merwanji M. Bhavnagree Rs. 25, in memory of Navajbai Edalji Mistri Rs. 11.

MR. HORNIMAN.

AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be three years on the 26th April 1922 since the deportation of the sincere friend of India viz., Mr. B. G. Horniman. He is one of the Englishmen—who can be counted on the fingers of one hand—that have given their lives to India. The feeling or racedomination is so keen in England that an Englishman who identifies himself with the cause of India has to meet what is tantamount to social ostracism. We find this not quite untrue even of a cabinet of ministers who hounded Mr. Montagu out of office simply because in their eyes he identified himself with the cause of India. Mr. Horniman's present position in England is not enviable and is due merely to his love of India. Had he meant, he could have cut a figure for himself even in Anglo-Indian journalism. He meant more liberally and has come to a position wherein those that have been benefited by him must help him. The advertisement that has been appearing above the leaders of "The Chronicle" everydays shows a way of helping Mr. Horniman in England. The Maharashtriyans will flock in hundreds to the theatre to see the performance to be held in the Bombay Theatre on the 30th instant and contribute their mite out of a sense of mere gratitude. Each paying a bit, the benefit sum will go into some thousand. I am appealing to the Doxanis particularly because an exotic body of men, whose principal passion is to see no wisdom outside themselves has been allowed to enter into the politics of Bombay. They have already begun working in their usual way. My Deccani brothers and sisters will not fall into their net and forget the simple virtue of gratitude for services rendered. We owe Mr. Horniman deferred pay.—Yours, etc.

A MARATHA.

TEE WOES OF THE CATHOLICS.

(To the Editor of the Chronicle.)

Sir,—In Bombay now-a-days too many demands are being made on the limited resources of the poor Catholic Community and as the "evil"—so I venture to call persistent demand—seems to grow more and more I desire to give expression through the columns of your paper to what I think and feel in the matter, believing as I do that many others are of the same mind and feeling and that what is required is to call attention to it that it may go home to those who make appeals and to those whom the appeals are made and who feel hard to resist them, though themselves and their families are distressingly pinched. In every parsh, as everyone knows there are many calls on the purses of the parishioners in one form or other. In addition to these "taxes," for so I may term them, both the Archbishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Damaun have been constantly appealing to the people for the floating, carrying out or conducting this or that scheme and asking them to help this or that organization. I know no part of the Catholic World, where two ordinaries Bishops or Archbishops are operating in one and the same place and at one and the same time for funds, contributions and donations. There seems to be a great rivalry between the two ordinaries, but it is a rivalry for which the poor community has to pay the piper through the nose. I beg respectfully to suggest that both the authorities should work conjointly dividing their activities, allotting each one's sphere or scope and thus reducing the demand of the minimum.—Yours, etc.

A CATHOLIC.

Bombay, March 19.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

RETRENCHMENT ESSENTIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is one of the oldest Swadeshi Insurance Companies. Its branches are spreading and its business is growing; but at the top, it is not Indianising! Nay, extremely preferential treatment is given to Europeans, as will be seen from the following specimens:—

(1) An Anglo-Indian copyist at the Head office is now installed as a Branch Secretary!

(2) This very Anglo-Indian gets free passage, enjoys furlough, draws bonus, and will be entitled to a fat pension.

(3) Another European, who had left the Company's Service, is readmitted in contravention of the Co.'s rules!

(4) A Branch Secretary, European of course, who proved a failure, is given a comfortable post at the Head Office!

(5) Another European Secretary, who proved burdensome at one Branch was promoted and sent to Calcutta!

(6) Whilst an Indian, who did not fare very well in the Punjab some time ago, for no fault of his, was recalled and degraded!

It is therefore most important, that at the next annual general meeting, it should be made perfectly clear to the Board,

(1) That such preferential treatment and that too in a Swadeshi Company. cannot be tolerated.

(2) That merit alone should be the sole judge in making appointments to various posts.

(3) That excessive salaries paid to the European staff, free passage, furloughs and fat pensions should be curtailed.

(4) That expenditure swelling in this fashion should be retrenched.

(5) And that bonus should not be denied to the low paid staff under the pretext of economy.

(6) And as regards the Board, there is room for younger blood or more enthusiastic spirit, to carry out the retrenchment and to do justice to Europeans and Indians alike. But let me warn the shareholders and policyholders, that if they throw out Mr. Sorabji Warden from the Board, they will unconsciously commit a serious blunder. For, as far as I know, he has safeguarded the interests of the shareholders and Policyholders to the best of his ability, and has often had tough fights with some of his colleagues and with the ever tactful ex-manager, Mr. Patterson Brown. Mr. Warden must continue in the interests of the Company.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IMPRISONED IN FLESH—NOT IN SPIRIT

DR. SYED MAHMUD.

Ex-Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee in the police lock-up. at Muzzaffarpur.

ENTALLY DISTURBANCES.

3 MORE ANGLO-INDIANS TO BE PROSECUTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

As a result of the enquiry made by the Magistrate of Sealdah into the disturbances at Entally on 24th December last, Government has ordered prosecution of three more Anglo-Indians besides Charlie, Reed and Fermie who had already been arrested on the charge of murdering Akul Kurmi. Of these three W. C. Reed, father of Charlie Reed, and T. Farnel, an ex-police sergeant, were arrested. The other accused S. Parrot, another ex-police sergeant, is absconding. W. C. Reed is charged with voluntarily causing a grievous hurst by a gun to three persons and giving false information to the police. Two ex-sergeants were charged with attempting to commit dacoity armed with deadly weapons. These were produced before the Magistrate to-day who transferred the case to the District Magistrate of Alipore.

REVISION OF RLY RISK NOTES

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in March Government of India have appointed a committee to consider the question of revision of railway risk notes. The *personnel* of this committee will be Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, M.L.A. Chairman, Mr. Subramanyam, M.L.A., Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, M.L.A., Mr. A. M. Clark, Member, Railway Board and Mr. C. V. Bliss, Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Members.

COMMITTEE ON N. W. F. PROVINCE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, will be the chairman of the Committee on the N. W. F. Province which will soon be appointed to consider *inter alia* extension of reforms to the miniature province and question of its amalgamation with the Punjab, particularly its judiciary.

BUSY DAY AT YOKOHAMA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

YOKOHAMA, April 22.

The Prince of Wales had a busy day at Yokohama where he arrived from Tokyo after breakfast. He unveiled the War Memorial Arch on Bluff and in the afternoon he received ex-service men and visited the "Mutsu,", Japan's latest battleship which is anchored in the bay. After dining with Admiral Kato and officers aboard the flagship "Nagato," he attended a ball given by the British community sleeping at Government House.

PRINCE'S TRIP TO WORLD FAMED BEAUTY SPOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 23.

Lakone Miyanoshita.—After attending the morning service the Prince of Wales left Yokohama amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. He proceeded by train to Odawara motoring thence to Baron Iwasaki's beautiful villa in the mountain village of Yumoto. After lunching with Prince Konin, the Prince made a trip to lake Lakone greatly admiring the wonderful scenery of this world famed beauty spot.

PUNJAB MAIL DISASTER.

NO ARRESTS MADE AS YET.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

It is understood no arrests have yet been made in connection with the Punjab Mail disaster. A man was taken into custody a few days ago on the strength of an alleged confession, but his examination has not tended to confirm the view that he had any connection with the tragedy.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A RLY. BRIDGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The "Pioneer" learns from trustworthy sources that an unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday to blow up the railway bridge at mile 335 on Grand Chord of the East Indian Railway.

HOSTEL FOR DEPRESSED CLASS STUDENTS.

The Depressed India Association which was constituted 5 years back with headquarters at Nagpur for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes had started a hostel called the Chokhamela Hostel with a view to encourage Depressed class boys to take advantage of the educational facilities. There are at present about 40 boys in the hostel and all of them are very poor. The Association now proposes to have a building of their own for the hostel and therefore appeals to the generous public interested in the cause to come to the Associations help.

GURUKULA MAHAVIDYALAYA ANNIVERSARY.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Gurukula Vidyalaya at Santa Cruz was celebrated on the 14th, 15th and 16th April.

The proceedings commenced on Friday the 14th instant in the afternoon. Swami Parmanand, Shastri Manishanker, Mr. K. M. Mushi Advocate, Swami Sarvadanandji and Pt. Ramchandraji of Delhi were among the speakers of the day.

In the intervals between the lectures musical entertainment was given by the Brahmacharis of the Gurukula. Drill and physical feats of the Brahmacharis and Sanskrit dialogues were very interesting items on the programme.

A similar programme was carried out on Saturday afternoon. Prominent among the speakers of the day were Prof. Nagarkar, who lectured in English on "Out of the Orient came the light, out of the Occident came the fruit" and Miss Contractor, B.A., of the Chandaramji Hindu Girl's High School. The President of the day was Mr. Nhanalal D. Kavi, M.A.

On Sunday morning, the newly admitted Brahmacharis were initiated with proper rites. The same was the occasion of a purificatory ceremony of a family, who had turned Khoja and was now received back into the folds of Vedic Religion.

The afternoon programme was on lines similar to those of the previous days. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel presided over the functions of the day. Prizes and certificates were awarded to the Brahmacharis on the day. appeal for funds was made which met with a very warm response. The total collected was Rs. 55,000. A vote of thanks to the President and the workers bought the function to a close.

INNER MEANING OF N.-C.-O.

REGENERATION OF HINDU SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Surat Congress Committee, a mass meeting of the citizens of Surat was held at the Dacca *Ovara* on the 10th instant, when Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta of Kathiawad delivered a lecture on "the Inner meaning of the non-violent non-co-operation programme." Mr. Endrews was in the chair.

The lecturer said that the world should try to know what really was at the bottom of the non-violent non-co-operation programme. The N.-C.-O., movement did not only mean a vehement protest against the present system of the government. It meant something more. It was a movement of Nation-building. When Mahatmaji saw that the Indian Nation which was one fifth of the human race, was losing its individuality on account of subjection to another nation, when he saw that the Indian nation was almost helpless on account of her political and military emasculation, to regain its lost independence, he thought and thought over the subject and found a way out. He was a great spiritual thinker and hence when he saw that brute force was nothing in comparison with soul force, he tried to teach the world what soul force was. As soon as a man realized the power of the soul force, he became ready to renounce or in more suitable words, to suffer anything. The power of self-suffering could bring everything, they wanted. It could bring back the lost independence of an individual or a nation. When Mahatmaji observed that the Indian nation had almost forgotten the art of voluntary suffering, he gave the country the non-violent non-co-operation programme, which taught nothing but voluntary suffering for oneself and for the nation. The lecturer said, that he remembered very well, the Mahatma once saying to him that Indians had forgotten how to die and so he had come to teach them the art of dying. The art of dying meant no hesitation to suffer to any extent. When Mahatmaji saw that even the best sons of the country were not ready to tell plain truths, owing to fear of the jail, he invited and sought for himself, jail life. Every item of the present non-co-operation programme aimed at the teaching of self-suffering to the individual, the classes and the masses. In order to find full exercise in the gymnastics of self-suffering, he began from the item of khaddar to the item of giving up titles, etc. In the opinion of the lecturer, khaddar was the first exercise to attain the power of suffering. The lecturer said that if title holders had given up their titles, councillors had left councils, vakils had given up their practice, and students had left their schools and colleges, and intelligent class of servants had left services, and these all had devoted their time and energy to rouse the conciousness of the masses, the country would have achieved the goal in 6 months. What an immense good could have been achieved within six months! But all that meant voluntary self-sacrifice.

Mr. Mansukhlal said that he wondered how a nation could attain freedom through wordy wars, as in the councils or on the public platforms when the history of all nations and of all times, teached quite the contrary. Mahatmaji had given them the message of non-co-operation, the message of nonviolence, which meant no injury to others. When a man abstained from giving injury to others, he became more powerful; for even the opponents or the worst enemies dared not injure the innocent.

True Brahmins, the lecturer, said were those who sacrificed their everything for the sake of the others, and did they not see men like Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Muzharul Haq, Mr. Endrews and others, sacrificing their everything for the country? Spiritual Khatriyas (warriors) were those who met the opponents with fearlessness. Did they not see Lalaji and hundreds of other spiritual warriors who had sought the jail, for the preservation of the self respect of the nation? True Vaishyas were those, who sacrificed self-interest for the sake of national interest. Mahatmaji had prepared men like Mr. Shankerlal Banker and men of his type as true *vaishyas*. Shudras did not mean anything low. Shudra was a phrase of showing one's own spiritual humility. Mahatmaji wanted what they called "untouchables" to realize that th were not untouchable or low by birth or by nature, but that they were men who had volunteered to render service to humanity at large, at the cost of their lives, health and happiness. Mahatmaji wanted to uplift humanity by realization of such ideals.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—M. Poincare has received Vali Khan the head of the Afghan Mission.

Moscow.—The Commissary of Agriculture states that the spring sowing has been successfully accomplished averting a famine this year. The crop prospects are good.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten has undergone a serious operation and his condition is critical.

Lisbon.—A Portugese cruiser is sailing shortly for S. Pauls' Rocks with a new seaplane on which airmen can finish flight to Rio de Janeiro.

Berlin.—It is announced that the Deutsche Bank has absorbed the Deutche Petroleum Company and doubled its capital which will be eight hundred million marks.

Athens.—The Serbian engineers have diverted the waters of the river Draga at Monastir towards the spot where the explosives are stored and explosions have ceased though there is still some danger.

Binghamton.—(N. Y.) Oxford and Cambridge Lacrosse team playing defeated Colgate 8/4.

The death is announced of Mr. Peter Thomson ex-managing director Bornes Company.

Vladivostock.—The Japanese Eighth Division has arrived to replace the Eleventh Division. Japanese troops have passed Uesuri and are now advancing to Khabarovsk.

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.

The Association Football matches were played to-day and the results are as follows:—

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 1, South Shields nil; Clapton Orient nil; Bristol City 1.

Coventry 4; Notts City 2; Crystal Palace 3; Derby 1.

Fulham 2; West Ham United nil; Hull 1; Barnsley 3.

Leeds nil; Wolverhampton nil; Notts Forest 3; Stoke 1.

Port Vale 1; Blackpool nil; Rotherham nil; Leicester nil.

Wednesday 4; Bury 1.

THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN.

Accrington 1; Grimsby nil; Ashington 6; Hartlepools 1.

Barrow 2; Wigan nil; Chesterfield 2; Halifax nil.

Durham 3; Stalybridge 1; Lincoln 3; Southport 1.

Nelson 4; Rochdale 1; Stockport 1; Darlington nil.

Wrexham 1; Tranmere Rovers 3; Crewe 2; Walsall nil.

THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN.

Aberdare nil; Millwall nil; Brentford 5; Exeter 2.

Brighton and Hove Albion nil; Gillingham 1.

Bristol Rovers nil; Swansea nil; Charlton Athletic nil; Luton 1.

Northampton 2; Newport nil; Norwich 2; Portsmouth 1.

Queens Park Rangers nil; Merthyr nil; Reading 4; Southend nil.

Southampton nil; Plymouth nil; Watford 2; Swindon 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion Rovers nil; St. Mirren nil; Dumbarton 3; Hearts 2.

Dundee 1; Clyderbank 1; Hamilton nil; Third Lanark 1.

Hibernians nil; Aberdeen 1; Motherwell nil; Falkirk 1.

Partick Thistle 1; Ayr United 1; Queens' Park nil; Clyde 3.

Raith Rovers 1; Morton nil; Rangers 3; Airdrieonians nil.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.

The Football matches played to-day and results:—

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1; Tottenham Hotspur nil.

Birmingham 1; Bradford nil.

Blackburn Rovers 2; Middlesborough 2.

Bolton Wanderers 1; Aston Villa nil.

Cardiff City 2; Liverpool nil.

Everton 1; Sheffield United 1.

Huddersfield 6; Preston North End nil.

Manchester City 2; Burnley nil.

Oldham Athletic 1; Manchester United 1.

Sunderland 1; Chelsea 2.

West Bromwich Albion 1; Newcastle United 2.

"STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS."

ANNUAL MEETING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 21.

Sir Charles Bayley, presiding at the annual meeting of the "Strangers' Home for Asiatics" said that last year 938 Asiatics, of whom 840 came from India, 39 from the Malay States and 19 from Arabia, were admitted to the Home. 240 of those admitted were entirely destitute, and for all were found employment on the vessels returning to their respective countries.

The Honorary Council in India had contributed 450 sterling towards the maintenance of the Home, while the Federated Malay States had, this year, given one hundred sterling.

Sir Charles expressed the Directors' regret at the loss of services after ten years' noble work of Reverend N. A. Lash, Hon. Secretary, who was going to Bombay to take up an appointment in connection with the welfare of British seamen.

BRITISH CELLULOSE COMPANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.

Dismal results are recorded of the British Cellulose Company whose issued capital of six and a half million sterling apart from over three-hundred thousand sterling in Debentures, is in danger of being lost unless a financial support is forthcoming. The Company aimed at creating a large market for its artificial silk but technical difficulties particularly in connection with dyeing its manufactures have arisen. Drastic reorganisation proposals have been made including an offer by the Government, which holds 1,450,000 Preference shares against advances in connection with the war work, to donate half its holding. Ordinary shares which at one time rocketed from sixpence to fourteen pounds ten shillings are now at forty-five pence.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy invested Sir Ludovic Porter with the insignia of K.C.I.E. on the 22nd before dinner.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is at present in Kashmir, is not expected to return to Bombay *en route* to Mahableshwar till about the middle of May.

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* * * *
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* * * *
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 24, 1922.

THE PRESENT NEED.

From what we noticed during national week we should say that the Congress organisation in Bombay and suburbs of Bombay is good, but not nearly good enough. We should describe it as a number of small groups of enthusiastic workers round whom the general public fluctuates. What those workers have to do now is to organise the general public which attends their lectures and applauds their efforts, till it is no longer only a khadi-clad crowd of sympathisers but an army of real workers, under discipline. Organisation and discipline, giving every man a sphere of duty which he knows, and seeing that he does his duty in that sphere in obedience to orders from the local Committee or an officer appointed by the Committee—Organisation and Discipline are the need of the moment, and those who work for discipline and organisation in a small sphere, locally, whether as officers or men, are doing the greatest service to the Congress cause, and to the absent leader. For only by such local work, in little circles, can a solid and permanent national structure be built up, and such a national structure is, in fact, Swaraj. Without it, the attainment of Swaraj would be a farce and India left to her devices would become a laughing-stock among the nations. This is the proper work of our non-violent non-co-operation movement. It is the main object of the Bardoli Resolution, which all Congressmen are pledged to carry out; and, if the local leaders in each ward and district will apply themselves in earnest to this work, then there will be no more foolish talk of losing ground because Mahatma "called off" civil disobedience. The gain of ground will be apparent to all India. It was for this, in fact, that civil disobedience was revoked by the Mahatma. Complete non-violence must be secured by discipline and organisation—which in this case implies also education of the masses—in order to defeat the machinations of those adversaries whose aim is to provoke a violent outbreak. Discipline and organisation are themselves sufficient to achieve the nation's purpose, without the need of any change of policy. When this is clearly realised by national workers, the present will appear not as a time of grief and disappointment but as a time of opportunity and splendid hope. Let those who mourn the loss of the Mahatma give up sighing, and work with all their might for his contentment and release.

THE MALABAR INQUIRY.

We publish to-day the first of a series of reports on the condition of things in Malabar consequent upon the Moplah Rising from the pen of our Special Commissioner, who is a Hindu well acquainted with the local conditions and has paid two visits to the neighbourhood of the disturbances on behalf of "The Chronicle." The reports have been lying with us for some weeks, but we deferred publishing them in the hope that the authorities would in the meanwhile arrange for that impartial inquiry which was almost promised by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly months ago when he remarked that "the time for inquiry was not yet." But now after the rising in Malabar has been suppressed, and when Government is engaged presumably upon the work of restoring peace and prosperity in the affected areas, it seems to us imperative that an impartial and, if possible, complete inquiry should be held into the whole recent course of events in Malabar; and for the following reasons. Frightful stories of atrocities committed by the police, the auxiliaries and the troops employed in the suppression of the latest Moplah rising, are being told throughout the length and breadth of India, on the authority of private inquiries made by persons of good standing who are neither Moplahs nor Mohammedans, nor friends to violence. These stories are the cause of widespread horror. On the other hand there are the tales of the atrocities committed by the Moplahs on the Hindus, which suggest that there was provocation for the subsequent reprisals. People are saying that the Government are making much of the latter in order to divert attention from the former category of events. The Moplah train tragedy sent a thrill of horror through the civilised world, and if that event and the extraordinarily cool (to say the least of it) inquiry into the circumstances which led to it are to be left alone before the outside world as typical of the treatment which the Moplahs have received, it will be a pity (again to say the least of it). We personally witnessed the sensation which the tidings of that horror caused in England, and heard people who do not like to think ill of English rule in any quarter of the globe, protest: "We do not know the history of events in Malabar. Wait for the full inquiry which will certainly be held when the fighting is over." A full inquiry is expected, and there are not lacking men in England who are ready to suggest that it will never be held for the reasons which a majority of the Indian public are now whispering. Such persons are enemies of the British in India, which we are not. We hope and believe that an inquiry of the kind demanded in the circumstances will be held; and we urge the advisability of holding it without delay. At any rate, to stop the voice of rumour, it is incumbent on the Congress and the Central Khilafat Committee to send a commission composed of persons who possess the public confidence, selected with a view to strict impartiality in judgment, to Malabar at once.

THE MALEGAO APPEALS.

"When it is remembered that Wolfe Tone's substantial guilt was admitted, that the Court was made up of Judges who detested the rebels, and that in 1798, Ireland was in the midst of a revolutionary crisis, it will be admitted that no more splendid assertion of the supremacy of the law can be found than the protection of Wolfe Tone by the Irish Bench."

In 1798, Wolfe Tone, an Irish rebel, took part in a French invasion of Ireland. The Man-of-War in which he sailed was captured, and Wolfe Tone was brought to trial before a Court-martial in Dublin. He was thereupon sentenced to be hanged. He held, however, no commission as an English officer, his only commission being one from the French Republic. On the morning when his execution was about to take place application was made to the Irish King's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The ground taken was that Wolfe Tone, not being a military person, was not subject to punishment by a Court-Martial, or, in effect, that the officers who tried him were attempting illegally to enforce Martial Law. The Court of King's Bench at once granted the writ.

We wish we could say of the Bombay High Court Judgment in the Malegaon Riot Case appeal that it was "a splendid assertion of the supremacy of the Law." Familiar as we are with the course of events at Malegaon both before and after the riot which took place on the 25th April 1921, it is difficult for us to think that the Bombay High Court has vindicated the cause of justice by practically upholding the judgment of Mr. Murphy, Sessions Judge, Nasik, and confirming the almost savage sentences inflicted on the accused. It will be remembered that at the beginning of November last, Mr. Murphy delivered his judgment convicting 68 out of the 127 persons who actually stood the trial before him and sentenced five of them to death, eleven to transportation for life and 52 others to rigorous imprisonment for various terms ranging from seven to three years. The accused were charged with the murder of a Police Sub-Inspector—Bhaskerrao—mischief by fire, and dacoity. There were two approvers in the case, but the circumstances connected with these approvers were such as to discredit entirely their evidence. There were then for the prosecution, the police witnesses and the two local Magistrates, Messrs. Thakar and Ghaisas. Of these Magistrates, Mr. Azad, Counsel for the defence, made short work in his arguments and the story of Mr. Ghaisas the Mamlatdar was too absurd to be believed, unless we are to assume that he was incapable of realizing his own responsibility as a Magistrate. Besides these, there were the policemen who trooped into the witness-box and retailed a story, "which was as amusing as any scene from a comic opera." In a case like the one under notice, to which the authorities apparently attached considerable political significance, it was hardly likely that the defence of the accused, especially "the tallest poppies among them" would easily be accepted, even where it was sufficiently clear and emphatic. Mr. Murphy placed great reliance on the policemen and the two Magistrates, and ignoring even the very natural presumptions raised by the absurdities and improbabilities of their evidence, convicted 68 of the accused and sentenced them in the manner above described.

Since then two of the men have died in prison, and the remaining 66 persons appealed to the High Court. Excepting in the case of barely half a dozen persons, the High Court confirmed Mr. Murphy's orders. Looking back upon the whole tragedy and its upshot, the public may well be pardoned if they question whether justice has been done to the men. Some of these may have undoubtedly been guilty of the charges brought against them; but of the rest it is difficult to believe the same, and the impression in the public mind is that certain prominent people, because of their active association with the Khilafat movement, were singled out for exemplary treatment; and made to pay the penalty for a cause rather than for any crime they have committed. We have heard it said that Indian judges are always "out for convictions;" an aim opposed to the whole theory of British Justice. But it can hardly be the duty or the pleasure of the High Court to uphold them. We are thinking of the Dharwar case no less than Malegaon. It was an eminent English Judge—Justice Buckland—who said that the administering of "pure unadulterated justice," is the only duty of the Courts, and they have no right to take into consideration "the plea of exceptional times" brought forward by the executive to secure convictions against the politically minded.

Notes of the Day

The Hidden Hand in Syria.

Reuter's telegram from Cairo which we published yesterday about events in Syria seems to suggest that the internal disturbances have ceased for the present, while the nature of the fighting in outlying regions near the frontier is more of the nature of an attack from without than of a revolution. "The tribes in Tadmor (Palmyra) and the neighbouring districts have risen against the French" we are informed, and "the French are reported to have withdrawn from Deyr-ez-Zor." All the hinterland of Syria beyond the settled country of Damascus and Aleppo is roamed over by nomadic tribes, most of whom have their headquarters in the Belka (Trans-Jordania, save the mark!) or in the No Man's Land between Syria and Mesopotamia. There were many fugitives from the French occupation of Syria. These, who would call themselves devoted patriots, are no doubt the "revolutionaries" of the telegram. But they could hardly be making so determined an attack as that reported on so long a front without support from someone who possesses a large supply of arms and munitions. The rising of the Bedu and the attack on Deyr-ez-Zor point to the Emir Abdullah as the hidden hand in so far as concerns those regions, and the popular excitement beyond Jordan seems a further indication. But the fighting in the north can hardly be ascribed to him. The "revolutionaries" there must have their base, we think, at Diar-Bekir or at Mosul.

Not Yet.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

"The hope of an immediate settlement in the Near East seems to depend in the main on whether the Turks will accept the proposed Thracian frontier. The chances are, we think, that they will not. There is no moral argument against them if they refuse. We have simply acted on the principle of *Væ Victis* in confiscating Turkish territory (after proclaiming, incidentally, that we had no such intention.) The question, therefore, is one of force. If the Turks think they are strong enough, they will try to recover their property. How far are we prepared to go in resisting them? Shall we support the Greeks in another conflict? Or are Allied troops to be mobilised for the task. These are matters which, no doubt, Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Basil Zaharoff have considered; we hope that the British taxpayer will not presently have to consider them. For the rest, we do not see any clear sign of a *permanent* settlement. It is something, indeed, that the pseudo-Crusader attitude towards the "infidel Turk" is becoming less fashionable in this country, and that the French and ourselves have reached agreed policy. But we fear the agreement does not go very deep as yet. Behind the Turks and the Greeks there are other troubles—the Arab question, for example, and the French jealousy of British power."

Lesson of Irish History.

While most of the English and Anglo-Indian papers are watching with bated breath the internecine warfare in Ireland, the Reforms propagandist of Madras sees in it an opportunity to preach a homily to "the party of disorder" here. With that facility for distorting and inventing facts to suit their own purposes which is characteristic of the organs which would boost a weak case, "New India" gives us a version of Irish history which the reader will certainly find interesting. This is what it says:

> When the parliamentary party had at last won Home Rule by constitutional means, the revolutionary elements triumphed, and opened the terrible story of attacks and reprisals, murders and counter-murders which have made an everlengthening list of horrors.

Shades of Parnell and Redmond! Mr. Lloyd George himself would blush to be told that he had offered Home Rule to Ireland, years back. Nothing succeeds like success and with the precedent of the recalcitrant Boer turning into a loyal Briton, one may excuse British statesmen if they try the specific of a Free State in Ireland.

The "Janashakti's" Appeal.

The Press Act died hard. The while the pundits of the Press Laws Committee were solemnly passing a death sentence on this pampered child of the bureaucracy, it made the most of its brief existence by putting out of action as many Nationalist papers as it could. The subject of our note, a vernacular weekly of Sylhet, is one among its many victims. It started with the handicap of Rs. 500 security, on July 6th, 1920. It "tried its best to bring into prominence all the details in connection with what is known as the Khoreal Shooting Case." The security was raised to Rs. 2,000, but it seems that, like a Bourbon, the paper learnt nothing and forgot nothing. It busied itself with the Surma Valley exodus and the Chandpur outrage, for which criminal proceedings were started against the printer under Section 153A of the I. P. C. Lastly the "Janashakti" had to deal with the fateful Kanaighat shooting tragedy. This was too much for the bureaucracy and the paper was killed by forfeiting its security. There is a dearth of Nationalist organs in Assam and we hope the appeal of the "Janashakti's" promoters for funds to re-start the paper will be generously responded to. Contributions may be sent to the Secretary, The Sylhet Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Sylhet.

The Central Bank of India.

We have received a beautifully printed and well illustrated brochure which gives a brief resume of the working of the Central Bank of India for the ten years of its existence. Starting in 1911, under the chairmanship of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, with a small subscribed capital of rupees twenty lakhs, with rupees ten lakhs paid-up, it increased its stock by 1919 five-fold. It successfully weathered the bank crisis in which many a weaker vessel found the bottom. The Bank's deposits figure are an index, though not the only index, to its popularity with its daily increasing clientele. During its ten years' existence the deposits increased from Rs. 1,12,00,000 to Rs. 13,69,05,000 up to 30th June, 1921. The Central Bank is an example, as has been previously pointed out in these columns, of what can be achieved by purely Indian enterprise, when sound businessmen are at the helm. It has struck many new lines like the Home Savings Bank Department and the Ladies' Department which caters for the lady-clients of the Bank. We wish the Bank, which is a national asset, a happy and prosperous career.

Making India Dry!

The paternal Government of Bombay cannot afford to remain impervious to the growing volume of public opinion. Unable and unwilling, however, to make the cause of the people their own, they aim more at make-believe than at attempting a right solution of the problems, which decades of an unsympathetic regime have left at their door. They tried in a dilettante manner to develop the industrial life of this Presidency by squandering the tax-payer's hard-earned money over a steam-trawler which in its turn was inevitable to justify the existence of a costly though sterile Department of Industries under a "popular" Minister. The non-co-operation movement synchronising with "Pussyfoot's" tour, has brought the question of prohibition to a head. While, in most countries it is the people, born with the peg in the mouth, who are the despair of prohibition reformers, in this country it is left to the Government to champion the 'wets.' The Government of Bombay have just issued "A Note on Excise Policy and Practice in the Bombay Presidency," prepared by Mr. W. C. Shepherd. I. C. S., Excise Commissioner, which is nothing if not a brief for the Excise Department. The policy of the Government, we are told, has since 1838 been directed towards the restriction of drinking. In other words, they have aimed at temperance slowly broadening down. It is glibly asserted that drinking in India is as old as the Vedas, the heavy penalties imposed by Manu on drunkards being adduced as an argument to prove the extent of the drink traffic. The Note treats us to various patchwork reforms introduced by the Excise Department to tinker with the problem of the drink evil. We are told that the consumption of liquor per head has decreased by 50 per cent. The compiler of the figures himself, however, is very sceptical as regards their accuracy, for he is afraid that there must have been a great deal of illicit distillation. In fact, this is the refrain of Mr. Shepherd's Note, with which he thinks he has very cleverly silenced the prohibition extremists. Was it because they feared illicit distillation that the Government of Bombay purchased the Acetone Factory in this lean year to be turned into a *national* distillery? The history of prohibition in America will show how large this convenient bogey looms on the blurred horizon of the wets. It does not matter to our "temperance reformers" that the people of this country want to be rid of all intoxicating drinks now and for ever. It is enough for them if they slowly prepare the ground, so that in the year of grace 1942 this Presidency may conceivably go dry! That is the measure of our advance under the regime of our Ministers! But they have overlooked one little thing, and it is this—Swaraj India will be dry India.

Punjab Arrests.

The wholesale arrests which are being made by the Punjab Government—in the name of law and order!—have called forth a strong protest from a large number of the members of the High Court Bar in that Province. In a joint manifesto, the signatories have, to begin with, drawn the attention of Government "to the feeling of uneasiness prevailing in the province because of the arrests and convictions of politically-minded persons". They next proceed to utter a note of warning which no sober-minded Government can afford to ignore. The manifesto says: "Nothing is so dangerous to the State as a deliberate disregard of people's primary rights held sacred by every civilised Government. Irregular and illegal arrests followed by hasty and questionable convictions instead of doing any good to the cause of law and order, lower judicial administration the purity and integrity of which must always remain above suspicion. Every conviction, to prove of any use, must carry with it the approval of the general public or at least of all those who are not interested in the accused or in the nature of his offence."

Why Not Non-Cooperate?

In a similar way, the Madras Bar has protested against the abuse by the Government of certain powers under the Penal and Procedure Codes, such as Sections 108 and 144. While the gross misuse of these powers has done no good to Government, it has clearly stiffened the backs of the people and strengthened their resolve to achieve freedom, so that their inherent rights as human beings may no longer be filched away by an intolerant bureaucratic system of Government. The Punjab lawyers have done well in emphasizing the obvious for the benefit of the Government of their province where discretion and circumspection have both been thrown to the winds, and Hindus and Mahomedans and Sikhs are all being rounded up because of their political convictions. We trust that these good lawyers will not rest content with merely uttering a note of warning to Government but will insist upon Government respecting their elementary obligations to the public as a condition necessary for the enlistment of the cooperation of the Bar in the administering even of "justice", so called.

Hasty Action.

A correspondent writes to draw our attention to the answers vouchsafed in the Bombay Legislative Council to questions put by Mr. Surve. It seems that the Mahim Landowners' Association dispute the right of the Government to acquire extra land to the extent of a hundred feet on either side of land needed and acquired for the extension of DeLisle Road, Dadar. The dispute is the subject of a case now before the Privy Council, the Association contending that the Municipality has not the right to acquire this extra land for the purpose of selling it at a profit to recoup some portion of the cost of making the road, while the Municipality and the Government contend to the contrary. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad admitted to Mr. Surve in the Bombay Council that the Government had received a petition from the Landowners' Association to the effect that the work of acquiring this extra land should be suspended pending a decision from the Privy Council. He added that this petition had not been entertained by Government. So, while the Privy Council appeal in the case is still pending the Government are busy acquiring land under a disputed right to do so. And the Municipality is settling acquisition cases with some of the landowners—a procedure that suggests a certain amount of indifference on the Government's and Municipality's part towards the Privy Council and the majesty of the law. Incidentally, however confident either party in this case may be as to success, action on this confidence appears to us more than a trifle impetuous if not actually amounting to contempt of court in the literal sense of the phrase. Further, in the event of a verdict being given in favour of the landowners, a great deal of public time and money will have been wasted both in acquiring the land and in making restitution thereof—a possibility no public authority really jealous of the public interest should overlook. But it is the tacit ignoring by Government and the Municipality of the fact that their right to acquire land is still *sub judice* which constitutes their chief offence. An individual who presumed to act thus would doubtless soon find the majesty of the law arrayed against him. Towards individuals Justice appears very jealous of anything remotely resembling an infringement of its majesty. This jealousy, on the part of the law courts, should, we think, extend to Governments and Municipalities.

Khilafat Bulletin

KHILAFAT PUBLICATION.] **BOMBAY.** [NO. 1.

THE PARIS PROPOSALS.

TERMS CONSIDERED UNJUST TO THE TURKS.

MUSLIM INDIA NOT TO BE DECEIVED.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

THE Central Khilafat Committee of India issued the following statement to the Press on the 30th of March last on the Paris Proposals for the settlement of the Turkish Question :—

The Central Khilafat Committee of India emphatically protest against the proposals of the Near East Conference as being in direct variance with the Muslim religious obligations and the British Premier's pledges to Indian Muslims and with the Allies' promises made during the war, thus :—

(1) Demilitarisation of Straits zone threatens Turkish National security leaving her open to attack by any future enemy.

(2) Gallipoli and Thrace including Adrianople are predominantly Muslim in population and ownership of the soil. Greece has no vestige of claim to consideration as regards possession of this territory. In the case of Gallipoli its assignment to the Greeks is regarded by all Muslims as a direct menace to the safety of the Turkish capital and seat of the Khilafat and a seed of future wars. It is absolutely inadmissable and incompatible with the benevolent designs towards Turkey.

The City of Adrianople assigned to the Greeks is one held in great esteem by the Turks. It possesses many Muslim shrines held in great veneration by Muslims all over the world. Ethnically Greece has no claim to its possession. Historically and ethnically the City is Turkish and is moreover a frontier city, the possession of which by the Greeks will allow them to threaten the security of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire.

Similarly in the case of Smyrna the semi-internationalising of this port and city threatens the safety of the whole of the Turkish Asia Minor. Muslims cannot allow the probability of the tragedy of the bombardment of Alexandria being repeated in Smyrna. The internationalisation of Smyrna and the assignment of Adrianople to Greece can only be regarded as needlessly affording opportunities for further successful aggression against Turkey on the part of her enemies. Smyrna is a Muslim city; there are many Islamic associations and shrines here also, while the special regime provided for the port by the Near East Conference proposals fetters Turkish independence in the matter of the control of Customs and trade passing through the greatest mart in Asia Minor and one of the chief ports of the Ottoman Empire. The internationalisation of Smyrna would gratuitously sow the seed of future invasions of Asia Minor, and would menace the safety of Turkey in Asia and the Ottoman Empire.

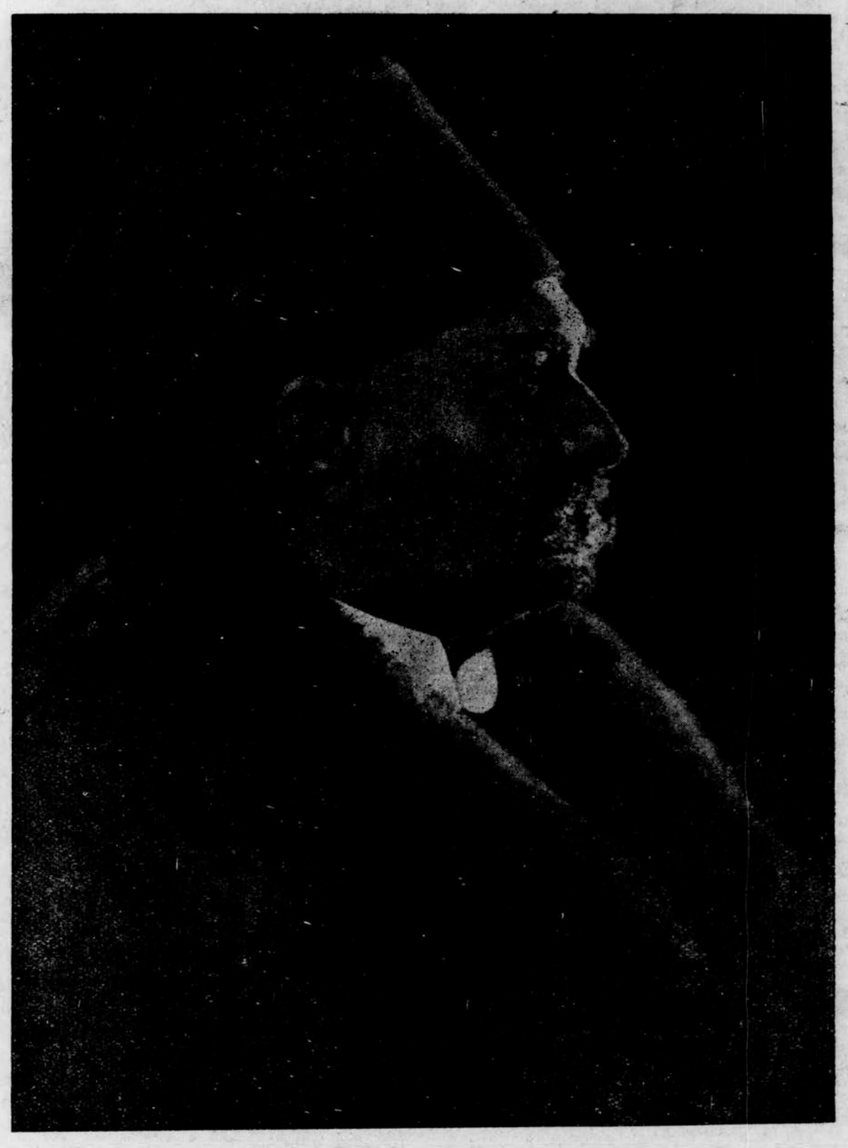
(3) The suggested ratification of Capitulations imposed by the Sevres Treaty cripples and enslaves Turkey financially and conflicts with the conception of Turkey as an independent state.

(4) The specific restoration of the legal rights of the Khalifa of the Muslims over the Holy Places as pledged by England to the Muslim World is ignored. Religious obligations compel Muslims to insist on this point.

(5) The freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab namely Syria, Irak, (Mesopotamia), Palestine and Arabia from non-Muslim domination and control is likewise not provided for in accordance with England's pledges to the Islamic world. This is a religious obligation on which there can be no compromise.

(6) The proposals referred to in items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 above are in direct variance with the British Premier's historic pledge of January 1918 given to the Muslims of India and the world, regarding the complete independence of the Turkish Homelands. Thus the demilitarisation of the Straits zone constitutes a standing menace to the Turkish capital and nation. The establishment of Greek rule in a portion of Thrace including Adrianople and in Gallipoli means placing a portion of the Turkish Homelands under Greek rule. The internationalization of Smyrna endangers the safety of the whole of Asia Minor. The ratification of the Capitulations imposed by the Sevres Treaty will bind Turkey to financial and economic slavery to the European Powers benefiting by these Capitulations.

SETH M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI



President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay

ALLIES' PARTIALITY TO GREECE.

SETH CHOTANI EXPOSES OFFICIAL PRETENCES.

Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, issued the following statement to the Press on the 17th instant on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee, in reply to the official Press Communique on the Near East Conference recently published from Simla :—

The attempt of the British Government to treat the Turkish Question as a mere affair of territorial adjustment between Greece and Turkey, as evidenced in the present peace terms is an insult to the Government and people of India, who hold definite pledges from the Government of England with regard to Thrace, Anatolia, Constantinople, the Muslim Holy Places and the independent status of the Arabic speaking Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Greece has no status whatsoever in the matter, since she was brought in by the Government of England in flagrant breach of England's promises above-mentioned, and her instrusion has been marked by such atrocities and so much wanton damage to the Muslims, that her complete withdrawal from all Turkish territories must be the first condition of a settlement if the aim of the Allies is really, as they say, to effect a reconciliation with Islam by doing tardy justice. For example, to give Gallipoli to Greece is simply to encourage in the future that insane ambition on the part of Greece which has been the cause of so much trouble in the past. That provision is in itself enough to show the hollowness of the benevolent intentions expressed in the British Government's Communique lately published from Simla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

In view of the known facts the Muslims of India must regard the official Press Communique as a pitiful attempt to lull suspicion of the good faith and good intentions of the Allies towards Turkey. The mere fact that Mr. Montagu was dismissed from office for authorising the publication of the Government of India's representation on behalf of Indian Muslim claims shows the anxiety of a section of the British Government that nothing should be done which might interfere with their pro-Greek policy. The proposals made by the Near East Conference by no means fulfil the conditions which the Government of India stated as a minimum demand though those conditions were themselves not fully satisfactory to Muslim opinion. The Government of India's despatch laid emphasis on the necessity for leaving Adrianople, a city revered by Muslims for its numerous Muslim shrines and sacred associations, under Turkish rule. The Government of India also pointed out the necessity for the unqualified restoration of Smyrna to the Turks and for the restorations of the authority of the Sultan-Khalifa as Warden of the Holy Places of the Faith. The Allies, proposals ignore even these moderate claims. To facilitate consideration of what follows, the terms and arguments of the official Communique are dealt with briefly in their order as published.

PROPOSED PEACE UNJUST.

(1) It is said that the Allies desire to establish a fair and just peace between the

(*Continued on Page* 2.)

COMMENTS.

THE BULLETIN.

IN introducing the first Bulletin which Central Khilafat Committee of India proposes to publish regularly henceforth we will be entirely candid. An application declaring the production a periodical has been filed in the Presidency Magistrate's Court by Mr. Zahur Ahmed the Publisher of the Bulletin. If the application is granted the Bulletin will appear as a periodical and readers will be notified accordingly and also as to the dates on which the Bulletin will appear. At present the Bulletin is published as a Circular. The Bulletin is designed to disseminate propaganda on the Khilafat question. But unlike the propaganda of those who oppose us, our propaganda will be entirely truthful We will present facts and publish only the truth. For ours is a sacred and religious mission—that of propaganda for Islam. To sully its purity in the slightest degree would be to prove ourselves unworthy to work for so high a cause.

A KHILAFAT STATEMENT.

In this, the first number of the Khilafat Bulletin we publish the statements issued by the Central Khilafat Committee of India on the Allies' proposals for a Near East Settlement. As the "Bombay Chronicle" (to which able champion of the cause of Indian and Islamic freedom we owe the bulk of the material forming these notes) says, the Khilafat Committee candidly refuse to be deceived by the Allies' specious talk of impartiality. The statement frankly charges the Allies with attempting to impose an unfair and pro-Greek settlement upon the Turks and challenges the Allies to repudiate this charge. The challenge will not be taken up, because the Allies dare not do this. We have since been treated to the report of an Allied refusal to do the merest justice to the Turks. During the Sevres Conference the Greeks were busy strengthening their military position in Anatolia. They opened hostilities immediately on the conclusion of the Conference. During the forthcoming Near East Conference at some city to be selected by the Allies the Greeks will again be occupied in strengthening their military position in Anatolia and also in Thrace so that they may be in a favourable position to renew aggression should the Greeks not be treated as generously—as immorally generously—as they desire. The Allies are surprisingly complacent in the matter of Greek preparations to defy any decree which the Allies may make. The obvious conclusion is that the Allies firmly intend either to grant Greek rapacity all that it desires or later to refer to the Greek robbery of Turkish territory as a *fait accompli* with which the Allies cannot interfere. Small wonder then that the Kemalists have refused to accept the Allies Terms for an armistice and that the Muslims of India are as deeply suspicious of the Allies' intentions and as bitterly resentful of the attempts being made to deceive them as the Khilafat Committee's statement which we reproduce indicates.

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

The Government Press Communique may be summed up as another unfortunate attempt to delude the Indian public into the belief that the Allies seek a satisfactory and impartial settlement of the Near Eastern question. The statement bristles with assertions which have, before or since, been proved to be false. It can therefore deceive no-one. It opens upon a statement contrary to the facts. It closes upon another unctuously worded falsehood. And it seeks to make every single one of its points with a degree of hypocrisy that amounts to sheerest cant. Thus by way of introduction we are assured that the Allies desired to deal fairly with both parties—Turks and Greeks. Mr. Montagu has already specifically charged the British Coalition Cabinet with cherishing a pro-Greek policy. That charge has not been refuted because it is true. And even apart from the manner in which Mr. Montagu has nailed this lie of "impartiality" to the counter ere ever it was uttered in the Press Communique under notice —is it dealing *fairly* between a criminal and the man he has wronged to effect a settlement which does not impose discomfiture on the criminal? How can the wronged man accept such a settlement as fair to him? The truth is that with all their cant of impartiality the Allies attempt to hold the scales even between Truth and Falsehood, and that is partiality to falsehood. After so auspicious an opening the Press Communique goes on to tell us that the Allies desire to compensate the Greeks for the great sacrifices they had made in the World War. Sacrifices forsooth! This nation with an army of arrant cowards and brigands did little for the Allies against Turkey beyond indulging the national bent for intrigue. Even the great "English" firm of munitions makers whose head is the secret and unofficial ambassador for Greece in London sacrificed nothing of its war profits. And India, whose armies really defeated Turkey, is not allowed so much as to raise her voice in the settlement. Could nauseating hypocrisy go further?

A SORRY EFFORT.

And this silky, grease-smooth plausible vein is maintained through the statement. We in India are actually told that the Allies "desire to provide protection and securities for various minorities whether Muslim or Christian or of other creeds who *whether in Europe or Asia* find themselves in the midst of larger political aggregations." In this country the desire of one of the Allies operates to the end of binding a vast majority to perpetual servitude for the benefit of a small ruling and alien people. In Palestine the principle is interpreted as justifying the Zionist policy now being pursued despite the protest of a vast Muslim majority. Truly, the Allies are so very kind to minorities that they would make them rulers everywhere. Presumably it is on this principle, too, that Greece is offered Gallipoli where Greeks are in a ridiculously small minority. As for Eastern Thrace—the Allies are perplexed. It seems that there are just a few places where Greeks preponderate. We can only take it that these places are spots of ground in which units of the Greek population happen to be standing, lying or sitting at any given moment. Similarly, at every Engishman's breakfast table in India to-day Englishmen preponderate. Is that the reason why they must rule India? Clause by clause, and statement by statement the Government's Press Communique repeats untruthful arguments which every Muslim in India has seen refuted a score of times. What good, then, can so futile a document achieve? It cannot induce us to believe in the Allies' honesty and good faith when the news of every day testifies to the contrary.

THE PARIS PROPOSALS.

(*Continued from previous page.*)

Turks and Greeks. In this war the Greek were the aggressors and were invited by ths Allies to occupy a part of Asia Minor aftee they (the Greeks) had stated to the Supreme Council that Christians in that part of Asia Minor were in danger. This pretext for invading Turkish territories has since been described by the report of an inter-Allied Commission as absolutely false. Further, the Greeks extended their occupation beyond the limits appointed by the Supreme Council of the Allies and finally they were proved guilty by an inter-Allied Commission of enquiry of having perpetrated horrible atrocities upon the Muslim population. Now that these proved liars, robbers and murderers have been defeated by the Turks, fighting in defence of their homes, the Paris Conference wish the peace terms to impose no conditions of discomfiture or defeat on the Greeks. Muslims cannot agree that such a peace would be either fair or just. If the brutal aggressors who have been defeated are to be saved from discomfiture the peace that saves them is a great injustice to the Turks.

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

(2) The Communique states that the Allies "desire to re-establish the Turkish Nation and Turkish Dominion in the areas which may be regarded fairly as their own with the historic and renowned capital at Constantinople as the centre, and with such powers as may enable them to renew a vigorous and independent national existence." The Muslims of India have not yet forgotten the terms of the Premier's famous pledge of 1918. This promise assured us that the Allies were "not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." We compare the words of this pledge with those of the Press Communique and see how greatly the Allies' goodwill towards Turkey has been whittled down after victory. When Turkey was an enemy nation the Allies declared they were not fighting to rob her of Thrace or of lands which are predominantly Turkish. When Turkey is no longer at war with the Allies they propose to rob her of a large portion of Thrace including the renowned city of Adrianople and of Gallipoli which is entirely populated by Muslim Turks. The second clause of the Press Communique cannot therefore be accepted as truthful by Indian Muslims.

SULTAN MUST BE THE WARDEN OF HOLY PLACES.

(3) The Communique states that the Allies wish "to secure full (sic) and fair treatment to the followers of the creed of Islam and maintain the secular and religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey." What has already been explained above and in the Central Khilafat Committee's statement of the Near East Conference proposals show how little value or credence may be placed on this clause of the Press Communique. The Muslims of India ask for nothing more than that the Sultan-Khalifa be placed in a position where he may be able to exereise independent authority as the protector of the Faith. The Muslims of India and the world can accept nothing less. The Near East Conference terms do not allow him to exercise any authority whatever over the Holy Places of the Faith of which he is and must always be the only Warden. Further, the placing of vast Muslim majorities in Palestine in subjection to Jews, or in Gallipoli and Thrace under the rule of Greeks as is proposed by the Allies is against the spirit of the Allies' desire as stated in the Press Communique.

WHOSE IS THE GREATER SACRIFICE?

(4) The Communique states that the Allies "desire to compensate the Greek nation for the great sacrifices they have made during the war." The Muslims of India deny that the Greeks made greater sacrifices during the war than did the people of India. If the Greeks must be compensated for their "sacrifices" let the Allies do so at their own expense and not at the expense of India whose claim for compensation is far greater than that of Greece and who was moreover promised in the name of England by the British Premier during the war that this claim would be respected. India has made the integrity of Islam her own cause. India claims that Muslim Turkish majorities and shrines must not be placed in the power of a nation that has already twice exterminated the Muslim population of whole provinces. But if the Allies wish to sacrifice Indian interests in order to "compensate" Greeks let them say so candidly and not to attempt to lull the suspicions of Indian Muslims by such equivocal communiques which say one thing and mean another. How many Greeks died for the Allies in the campaigns against the Turks and how many thousands of Indian soldiers died in those campaigns? Let the Allies answer this and then repeat that they must "compensate" Greece at the price of wounding every Indian. Mr. Lloyd George on the 20th January, 1920, assured the House of Commons that it was mainly Indian troops who defeated Turkey. Yet the Allies would now sacrifice Indian interests to "compensate" Greece.

LEAVE TURKISH MAJORITY FREE.

(5) The Communique states that the Allies desire "to enable both people in the regions where they are contiguous, or their populations are intermingled, to live in future on conditions of mutual confidence and self-respect." The Muslims of India maintain that the only way in which this desire can be realised is by leaving Turkish majorities free under their own rulers and not by placing them under the cruel rule of Greeks or other Aliens. Until the Allies evince an honest disposition to act with fairness and justice in this matter all pious expressions in the Press Communique will be vain.

(6) The Communique states that the Allies wish to provide protection and security for various minorities, whether Muslim or Christian." And therefore the Allies propose to place vast Muslim majoritfes under the rule of Greek minorities in Thrace and Gallipoli. Nothing more need be said to expose the falsehood of this statement of the Communique though much more could be stated and has already been stated by the Muslims of India.

PLEA TO KEEP TURKEY WEAK.

(7) The Communique states that the Allies wish "to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict between the Turkish and European Powers." This statement is regarded by the Muslims of India as a mere excuse to justify these terms of the proposed Peace Treaty which militate against Turkish independence—financial or military. This is the excuse for the demilitarisation of the Straits zone, for the Capitulations, and for the gift to Greece of Turkish territory. In brief this is the excuse for keeping Turkey perpetually a week nation, unable to defend herself and Islam against wanton aggression on the part of European enemies.

WHEN CAN WE NOT SUSPECT PARTIALITY?

(8) The Commuunique states that the Allies "desire above all....not to be suspected of partiality to one side or the other butwith firm hands to hold the scales between the two." This is asking too much of the credulity of Indian Muslims. We must suspect the impartiality of one of the Allies until the British Coalition Cabinet refutes the direct charge of being pro-Greek levelled against it by Mr. Montagu and proved by the very terms of the peace which the Allies propose. These terms are all pro-Greek. Let the British Coalition statesmen explain what influence, if any, Sir Basil Zaharoff has over the Cabinet. Let the Allies propose terms of peace which are in reality fair to Turkey and Greece and not as at present in favour of Greece. Then the Allies may ask us not to suspect their partiality.

(10) The Communique then proceeds to apologise for the various proposals made by the Near East Conference. These representations may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) A statement on the Armistice.

(*b*) A statement that Christian minorities must be protected.

(*c*) A statement on the proposed withdrawal of Gallipoli by the Turks.

(*d*) A statement on the demilitarisation of the Straits.

(*e*) A statement on the problem of Eastern Thrace and Anatolia.

(*f*) An apology for the internationalisation of Smyrna.

(*g*) A statement on the limitation of the Turkish army and

(*h*) An apology for the judicial and financial Capitulations.

To the above the statement recently issued by the Central Khalifat Committee of India and what appears in the foregoing have already constituted sufficient refutations. It remains only to point out that the excuses tendered by the Press Communique are in every instance ridiculously lame or false. Thus already the Allies have refused to consider the Turkish suggestion that the evacuation of Asia Minor be made a condition of the Armistice. This refusal invalidates all that the Press Communique states in regard to the Allies' intention in proposing the Armistice

WHAT GARRISONING OF GALLIPOLI MEANS.

The placing of the proposed International Straits Commission under a Turkish President cannot strengthen or protect Turkey when Gallipoli is garrisoned by an alien force and the European shore of the Dardanelles is likewise held by an alien garrison. The security of the very capital of Turkey is menaced by these proposals. Muslim opinion in India is quite convinced that the financial and judicial "Capitulations" proposed by the Alllies can only operate against the interests and independence of Turkey. They claim that the Turkish Administration should be as entirely free from outside interference in matters of finance or of judicial authority over foreign Nationals residing in Turkey as any of the European Powers are. We have seen how such interference has ultimately brought about the subjection of Egypt and also how formerly the Capitulations allowed foregin Powers to coerce Turkey. Their proposed Capitulations are therefore, deeply mistrusted by the Islamic world and must be omitted from the terms of any settlement which aims at reas-uring Islam. The Communique describes the problem of Eastern Thrace as a "difficult and anxious" one. The only real difficulties we can see are those of reconciling the Turks and the Muslims of the world to proposals which will place Muslim majorities and shrines in Thrace and Adrianople under the rule of brutal Greeks; and that of reconciling more than three hundred million British subjects to a Government which has broken its pledged words to them in favour of a secret and unmentionable agreement with a less than third-rate foreign Power which happens to be technically "Christian." For the honour of England herself, the Indian Muslims and their fellow-countrymen demand that England keep her promises to the letter and the spirit.

Mr. MONTAGU'S DISMISSAL.

BRITISH CABINET'S PRO-GREEK POLICY.

SEQUEL TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

The following despatch of the Government of India was published in India on the 7th of March last. It will be remembered that Mr. Montagu the late Secretary of State for India was forced to resign, as a consequence of his permitting the Government of India to publish this despatch in India for the information of the people.

THE DESPATCH.

"After consulting and receiving the general concurrence of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, including their Ministers and the Frontier Administrators, the Government of India despatched the following telegram regarding the revision of the Treaty of Sevres to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the 28th February last:—

On the eve of the Greco-Turkish Conference, we feel it our imperative duty to lay once more before His Majesty's Government the intensity of the feeling in India regarding the necessity for a revision of the Treaty of Sevres. We are fully alive to the complexity of the problem and conflict of the interests that have to be considered. But India's services in the great War and more especially in Mesopotamia and Palestine where success was achieved by her army with its complement of Moslem soldiers, the vastness of her Moslem population the intense stirring of religious feeling over the Turkish question among it, the large degree of support the Indian Moslem cause is receiving from India at large, all these entitle her to claim the utmost consideration of her aspirations and their fulfilment in so far as they are just equitable and reasonable.

We are conscious that it may be impossible to satisfy India's expectations in their entirety, but we urge upon His Majesty's Government three points which, due provision having been made for safeguarding the neutrality of the Straits and the security of the non-Turkish populations, we urge as of the first importance. First, the evacuation of Constantinople, second the Sultan's suzerainty over the Holy Places, third the restoration of Ottoman Thrace, including the sacred Moslem city of Adrianople, and the unreserved restoration of Smyrna. We earnestly trust that His Majesty's Government will give these aspirations all possible weight, for their fulfilment is of the greatest importance to India."

As stated above, Mr. Montagu was dismissed from office because he permitted the publication of a document whose policy was directly at variance with the pro-Greek policy to which the British Premier and Government were mysteriously bound. This pro-Greek policy of the British Government according to Mr. Montagu's own explanation, is one of the reasons why the publication of the Government of India's despatch was considered so disturbing by the British Cabinet.

MR. MONTAGU DENOUNCES PREMIER.

After his dismissal Mr. Montagu presiding over a meeting at Thetford on the 17th March in support of Sir Richard Winfrey, M. P. for South-West Norfolk, in the course of his speech said that in view of the so-called pro-Greek policy of the Prime Minister, his own peculiar and special policy adopted ever since the Greeks were invited to Smyrna—he did not remember on what Cabinet decision—we were in danger, unless it was remedied at the coming conference, of breaking irreparably our word to the Indian subjects who played so prominent a part in the defeat of Turkey. "For heaven's sake," he added, "let the British people know the facts, and don't let them go hoodwinked and blindfolded under the leadership of the Prime Minister."

The publication of the views of the Indian Government could do no harm, but could only do good. Mr. Montagu concluded by saying he was afraid he was unrepentant.

FRENCH OPINION OF NEAR EAST PROPOSALS.

It is evident that France is of opinion that Britain has scored again over the Near East proposals. "It is not surprising the British Government is satisfied with the proposals." Says the *Temps*: "The arrangement suggested would place the Dardanells under the domination of Great Britain, whose fleet as master of the Mediterranean would find an impregnable supporting base in the Gallipoli Peninsula. There may be some anxiety as to what Russia would think when it saw Britain installed as master of the Straits, but Lord Curzon is not very much worried about the Russia of the future. There are serious possibilities, however, that the Turks will refuse to accept the frontier proposed by Lord Curzon and his colleagues. There are chances that they will also refuse the military clauses offered to them. The peace programme drawn up by Lord Curzon and his colleagues, therefore, includes one, or perhaps two, obstacles that appear insurmountable."

The real and natural solution, the *Temps* suggests, would be to cut the problem into two, carry out what is definitely settled, and leave the rest till later. It goes on to say:—Why should not the evacuation begin forthwith. If the Powers really desire a speedy and just peace they have therefore only to organise as soon as possible the evacuation of Asia Minor, which could do an immense amount of good and could do no harm.

The Echo de Paris insists that Marshal Foch and other military experts entirely destroy all idea of Great Britain holding the key of the Straits by reason alone of her naval hegemony.

Saint Brice, in the *Journal*, insists that the Turks will accept financial control and the stipulations regarding minorities, but they claim full independence in regard to really Turkish territories and freedom of their capital. "The new conditions do not meet these claims, since they leave the control of the doorway to the sea in the hands of the British and Adrianople to the Greeks."

MAHATMA GANDHI

IT is impossible today in paying a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for a Khilafat worker to say anything new. For everything has been said of this great Hindu leader when it is asserted that we, the Muslims of India, regard him as being a great Saint. To a Muslim, a Saint is Man of God—a man who keeps God's law in thought word, and deed. The highest duty which God has enjoined upon us through the Holy Quran is the love of our fellowmen. This is the simple doctrine of love Mahatma Gandhi preaches. And because he practices the love he preaches he brought his great love to bear upon the Khilafat movement—though he was a Hindu. He saw that the Muslims of India in defending their Muslim brothers and the Islamic religion and civilization against the attacks of the Western Nations were an oppressed people doing God's work. And because be loves all men, but mostly those who are righteous, he threw the great moral weight of his leadership and championship of our cause into the scales. On his trial, this great and good man described himself as a farmer and a weaver by profession. But what he did not explain was that as a weaver he wove the garment of Hindu-Muslim unity and of Universal love and brotherhood. As a farmer he cultivated the souls of men so that they bore fruit—the spirit of true freedom which makes every man ruler of himself and which permits him to regard no man as a save or "untouchable." Today he is in prison largely because he led the Khilafat movement which is a part of the great Indian National Movement. As the good Moulanas Mahomed and Shaukat Ali (and as all those good Muslims now in gaol for conscience sake) have done, he set his duty as a man to God, the only King of the Universe above the "duty" the law of this land laid down. For this "crime" he is now in gaol. But we Muslims know in what high estimation God must hold this great Saint. So though the law of this land and the present Government are great we take comfort in the thought that God is greatest.

ZAHUR AHMED.

THE ALLIES' PLEDGES.

BASIS OF KHILAFAT CLAIMS.

STATESMEN'S PROMISES WHICH THEY NOW FORGET

In order that sight may not be lost of the fact that the Khilafat claims are based on specific and unequivocal pledges given to the Muslims of India, readers of the "Khilafat Bulletin" are reminded of the following facts:—

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE.

The Government of India on behalf of the Government of His Majesty made the following declaration on the 2nd of November 1914:—

"In view of the outbreak of War between Great Britain and Turkey, which to the regret of Great Britain has been brought about by the ill-advised, unprovoked, and deliberate action of the Ottoman Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is authorised by His Majesty's Government to make the following public announcement in regard to the Holy Places of Arabia, including the Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Muslim subjects in this War in which no question of a religious character is involved. These Holy Places and Jeddah will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the Holy Places and Shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's Government, the Governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FAMOUS PLEDGE.

On January 5, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, claiming to speak in the name of the whole British Empire and the Allies made the following definite and very clear pronouncement:—

"Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its Capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS.

The following is the twelfth of the famous fourteen points of President Wilson and which was relied upon by the Turks when they consented to cease hostilities:—

"That the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development."

TURKEY BEATEN BY INDIAN TROOPS

Mr. Lloyd George in the capacity of Premier made the following utterance in the House of Commons in January 1920.

"Without their (India's Muslims) aid we should not have Conquered Turkey at all. Were we to have broken faith with them in the hour of Victory? We might go to them and say 'The circumstances have changed.' . . . . . But I will tell you what they might have said. Whenever the British word was given again in the East they should have said: Yes you mean to keep faith, but you will always, somehow or other, find an unanswerable reason when time comes for breaking it.

There is nothing which would damage British power in Asia more than the feeling that you could not trust the British word."

THE MUSLIM CLAIM.

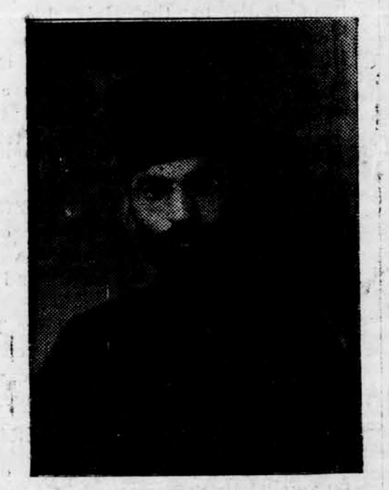
On the strength of the above facts and promises Indian Muslims base their Khilafat claims, which as enunciated at the All-India Khilafat Conference held in Bombay on the 17th of February 1920 is (1) that the territory of the Ottoman Empire remain as it was constituted on the outbreak of the War and (2) that the Sultan-Khalifa retain his sovereignty over the Jazirut-ul-Arab. Neither claim precludes non-Turkish minorities or Arab communities from enjoying autonomy.

In Jail To-day:—Imprisoned Khilafat Secretaries.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN.

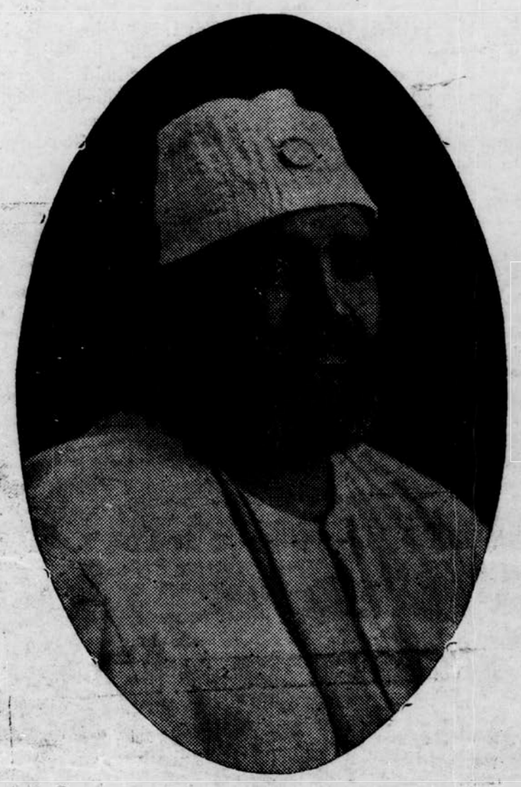
OF MADRAS.

Dr. SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW



OF AMRITSAR

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI



OF RAMPUR.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. SYED MAHMUD

OF PATNA.

KHILAFAT SECRETARIES NOW IN OFFICE.

Dr. M. A. ANSARI.

OF DELHI.

AHMED HAJI SIDDIQUE KHATRI

OF BOMBAY, HON. GENERAL SECRETARY.

Mr. MOAZZAM ALI

OF RAMPUR.

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IRELAND.

DUBLIN CORPORATION JOINS I. L. P.'S STRIKE.

BESET BY ARMED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Following the sharpest condemnation of the gangs terrifying the peaceful citizens by the Lord Mayor, the Dublin Corporation has decided to support the Irish Labour Party's strike against militarism and close the Corporation offices on Monday morning. The Lord Mayor urged that young men of both the Republican and the Free State armies be sent back to the work before they became demoralised. Significant comment on the state of affairs is afforded by the fact that the Border Commissioners representing Ulster and the Free State whilst conferring on the frontier yesterday were beset by armed men who seized motor cars of both the parties. The Irregulars boarded gunboat in Kingstown harbour and removed parts of three pounder guns.

MR. COLLINS' VISIT TO KILLARNEY.

MARKED BY WILD-SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Wild scenes marked Mr. Collins' visit to Killarney. A band of armed men met his party at the station and declared the meeting would not be allowed. The Republicans had issued proclamations saying Mr. Collins had entered the town with a armoured car and troops which were likely to disturb peace and warned the inhabitants not to appear in the streets. Mr. the Market Square but men with fixed Collins and his party succeeded in reaching bayonets resisted his followers and eventually Mr. Collins addressed a large crowd from a window.

ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

An attempt to reopen the negotiations between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the representatives of the forty-seven Unions Allied to the Amalgated Engineering Union, finally broke down to-day. The Unions publish correspondence which has passed between them and the employers since April 20th including a threat by the employers on April 21st to cancel the suspension of the lock-out notices. The Unions' leaders declare the employers are seeking to force the Unions to accept a greater managerial control than was agreed to on March 14th and April 1st and describe new conditions as unacceptable.

ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT.

ENFORCED IDLENESS OF 6,00,000 MEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

London.—The Engineering Employers' Federation having instructed the members to put lockout notices into operation means that six hundred thousand men will be idle in a week's time, in addition to which, a quarter of the members of the engineering trade are already out of work.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

The Conference of both the parties in London have agreed to resume the negotiations with a view to settlement of the strike by the wireless operators. In the meantime the operators are to resume work.

COTTON WAGES DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

The cotton wages dispute is still unsettled thought marging of difference has been further narrowed. The employers have offered to apply a reduction of forty per cent on the standard rates for six months on the condition that another ten per cent reductions then takes places for further six months. The cardroom operatives expressed their agreement if the Spinners and the Weavers acquiesced but the latter demand immediate reduction of 45 per cent for year

MAJOR ARMSTRONG'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON. April 21.

Major Armstrong, who was last week sentenced to death for poisoning his wife, has appealed against the conviction on the ground that the evidence in regard to the charge that Major Armstrong had also tried to poison Solicitor Martin, was inadmissible.

JAPAN APPROVES NINE POWER AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

Tokyo.—The Privy Council has approved the Nine Power agreement which will now be submitted to the Throne for formal ratification.

SYRIA.

SITUATION OBSCURE.

FURTHER RISINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.

Cairo.—The situation in Syria is obscure owing to the conflicting nature of the reports. While some telegrams report that quiet prevailed everywhere yesterday, others state that the French are continuing to despatch troops northwards on the Aleppo railway, and that fighting between the Revolutionaries and the French troops is increasingly severe around Jarablus.

The French are reported to have withdrawn from Dairezzor and the tribes in Tadmor and the neighbouring districts have risen against the French.

The Trans-Jordanians are also stated to be in a state of effervescence, and to have started a movement towards the north.

Tadmor is in the Vilayet of Haleb.

ITALIAN EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

GREEKS OCCUPY ITALIAN SECTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Athens.—A communique announces the evacuation of the zone in Asia Minor occupied by the Italians has begun. The Greeks after a slight Kemalist opposition occupied the Italian sector.

MEANDER VALLEY.

ITALIANS EVACUATING ; GREEKS OCCUPYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON April 23.

Constantinople.—It is reported from Angora that the Italian agreement to evacuate the Meander Valley is a part of the general pact on the point of signature under which Italy renounces special advantages conferred on her by the Franco-Italian-British agreement in return for the promise of economic concessions. Meanwhile the Greeks have occupied fifty square miles of the Meander Valley evacuated by the Italians. Conflict appears likely at Sikia (?) where the Turks are advancing to replace the Italians.

MONASTIR DISASTER,

EXAGGERATED REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

Athens.—A Serbian official source states that reports of the Monastir disaster have been much exaggerated. The number of victims is not large and there is no question of foul play.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

MESSAGE OF GOODWILL FROM PRESIDENT HARDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

Berlin.—In presenting letters of credence from the President, the new American Ambassador Mr. Houghton said, his instructions looked towards increasing the friendly intercourse between Germany and United States and the restoration and cultivation of goodwill. Herr Ebert in responding rejoiced in the intentions expressed and said Germany would do her best to facilitate the ambassador's task.

WORK OF REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

GERMANY PAYS UP BY INSTALMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—A communique issued by the Reparations Commission shows that Germany paid one milliard gold marks in 1921 and another 282,000,000 marks up to March 21st in 1922. The Commission has now arranged a new system of payments amounting to 18,000,000 gold marks on April 15th which has been duly met and 50,000,000 marks payable each month till October, and then 60,000,000 marks each month in November and December.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN WIRELESS SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

It is officially announced that the Anglo-Egyptian wireless service will begin on Monday when the Wireless Telegrams will be accepted at any Post Office in Britain for Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Corresponding service is available in the opposite direction.

ANGLO-PERSIAN CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.

An official denial has been given to the Shell and Anglo-Persian report accompanied by an announcement that after the 31st of December the Anglo-Persian Company will sell the whole of its products through its own distributing organisations in so far as the latter are able to market them.

GENOA DEADLOCK ENDED.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM WITHDRAWN.

LLOYD GEORGE --PEACE-MAKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Genoa.—At the outset of the sitting on the Russian Affairs Sub-Committee, M. Seydoux, acting on instructions from M. Barthou, declared he could not continue to sit on the committee owing to the Russians' publication of the memorandum, which contradicted the Cannes resolutions and M. Chicherin's previous letter. M. Seydoux and his colleagues withdrew followed by the Japanese delegates. The Chairman, Sir L. Worthington Evans, declared the sitting closed. The Russian delegate then immediately announced the withdrawal of the memorandum to which exception had been taken, pointing out that their intention had been misunderstood.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEPLORES CRISIS.

GERMAN REPLY—HONESTLY CONCILIATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Genoa.—Ten powers met this afternoon and M. Barthou made a statement similar to the French protest mentioned earlier. Mr. Lloyd George said he regarded the German reply as honestly conciliatory and constituting complete acceptance of one of the alternatives mentioned in the Note to Germany on April 18th. He did not think there were material differences between the original alternative and the form in which Germany had accepted. Germany was now excluded from the discussion of the matters covered by Russo-German treaty. He did not know of any other important matter regarding Russia which the Commission might discuss. The meeting finally unanimously decided to send a reply to Germany, in which it is assumed that the German acceptance has fully covered the ground intended to be covered in the letter of April 18th.

The French delegation raised the subject of comments in the Russian memorandum on the London experts' report, declaring that they could not examine the document until it had passed the sub-committee.

Mr. Lloyd George understood that the document was unofficial and had not been communicated to the Conference. He hoped they had seen the end of these crises as he wanted to get on with the work of the Conference otherwise he would have to explain to the British Empire and the world the cause of the crises. The delegates will meet again to-morrow.

SITUATION CALMS DOWN.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUS TO PREVENT BREAK-DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

After a day of alarums Genoa has calmed somewhat as the result of the Allies' meeting at which Mr. Lloyd George protested against the daily crises. The Franco-German trouble still drags on, however. The latest development is that Herr Wirth has written to Facta protesting energetically against the words' lying accusations' in the French letter already mentioned as contrary to the spirit of Genoa. It is hoped that things will be patched up at to-morrow's meeting enabling the conference to start its real work on economic questions on Monday, but much bitterness is still manifest and Paris is threatening to clog the wheels, if not nullify the Conference. One hopeful sign is the Russians' manifest anxiety to prevent a breakdown. A high tribute has been paid to the Italians who are described as veritable apostles of conciliation.

Sir Robert Horne has arrived back in London to prepare the budget and has expressed satisfaction that the most important steps towards the rehabilitation of Europes finances have been taken.

LUNCHEON TO DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

Genoa. A remarkable gathering took place abroad the Italian battleship Dante Alighieri, the King of Italy entertaining to luncheon delegates including M. Krassin and M Chicherin, with whom he conversed in the most amiable manner. The Russians were dressed conventionally and their bearing was strictly diplomatic. Mr. Lloyd George sat in the place of honour on the King's right and M. Barthou was on his left. There were hundred and seventy guests present.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND VATICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 23.

It is reported from Genoa, that a treaty has been signed between the Vatican and Russia permitting the entrance of Jesuits and Franciscans for educational and other purposes.

RANDUM.

FRENCH AND JAPANESE EXPERTS LEAVE SUB-COMMITTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Paris.—The Havas Agency publishes the following from Genoa. Following on the official transmission to the Conference of the Russian financial memorandum which is in opposition with the Cannes conditions and M. Chicherin's reply to Mr. Lloyd George on April 20th, the French experts followed by the Japanese, left the Experts Sub-Committee on the Russian Affairs. The Russian Delegates then stated they would give up the memorandum.

GERMANS' UNTRUTHFULNESS

FRENCH PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

After the morning of the uneventful work by the Commissions and the meeting of the British Empire Delegation which considered the Russo-German incident as closed as Germany has accepted one of the alternatives laid down by the powers, bombshells were thrown in the Conference in the afternoon by two sharp French protests addressed respectively to the Secretariat of the Conference and to the Allied Governments, declaring the Russo-German treaty was a violation of the Cannes Resolutions and of the Treaty Versailles and accusing the Germans of untruthfulness and it was, therefore, incompatible with the dignity of the Allies to colaborate any longer with the Germans on a Sub-Committee on the Russian affairs. The French note demands an immediate meeting of ten powers who signed the reprimand to Germany in order to consider the situation.

RUSSIAN DEMAND.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Paris.—It is reported from Genoa that Sub-committee which is considering the Russian reply, unanimously decided, on suggestion of the British delegates, not to grant the Russian demand for an immediate *de bure* recognition in exchange for Russia's recognition of her debts.

GENOA SITUATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISM JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Lloyd George's optimisms is generally regarded as justified by the terms of the Russian and the German replies which have greatly eased the situation at Genoa. The Prospect of settlement with Russia is of the brightest as a result of Moscow's changed attitude. The papers like the "Times" and the "Morning Post" are still most dissatisfied with the situation and with the British Policy. The French Press is demanding an annulment of the Russo-German Treaty but most of the organs of the British public opinion take a moderate view of the situation. Perhaps the most significant fact respecting the Russian reply is a quiet dropping of the counter-claim and it is believed that there is, therefore, no insuperable obstacle to a successful issue of the Conference. Germany prefers to accept meekly an exclusion from the political commission to cancelling the Treaty under which she secures certain definite ends. It is still suggested in certain quarters that some form of Russo-German military agreement or understanding has been concluded though Rakowsky emphatically denies the existence of such an agreement.

NO MILITARY CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPUDIATION FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.

Berlin.—An official statement categorically denies the existence of the Russo-German military convention.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE FAVOURS THEIR ADMISSION TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.

A verbatim report of the interview which Mr. Lloyd George gave yesterday,

(Continued on next page.)

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY.

AN APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

WHY HE BECAME A VOLUNTEER.

(Associated Press.)
GORAKHPUR, April 21.

In the Chauri Chaura Enquiry, the second approver, a Thakur Ahir, who was tendered conditional pardon, was asked by the Prosecution Counsel to state what he knew about those who were yet absconding. He said that he was enrolled a volunteer a couple of weeks before the day of the occurrence under the following circumstances:—Nazar Ali Shikari and a few others went to the accused's place at Bala and allowed him to be a volunteer by saying that when Swaraj prevailed every volunteer would get a stipend of Rs. 8 per month and the rent he paid would be reduced to four annas per *bigha*. The accused therefore became a volunteer and joined the Sabha held at Dumri on the day of occurrence. From the Sabha he went home to have his meal at about 10 a.m. he started for the Thana at about 2 p.m. He stated that object of the Sabha was to stop the sale of fish and flesh and to get explanation from the Sub-Inspector as to why he had beaten two of the volunteers. It was also decided that if the Sub-Inspector admitted his fault, the volunteers would pass on quietly but, if otherwise, a disturbance would be inevitable. When he joined the rioters at the Thana he saw the Thana ablaze. The accused then with many others cut the telegraph wires, dismantled the railway lines and then they parted from one another and went home. Accused then identified forty-seven accused persons.

SOME MORE WITNESSES.

Shikari and Neur were then recalled against Sampat, a new arrest.

Ghunnu Pasi examined, said he was returning from his fields on the day of the occurrence. It had grown dark when he saw five men passing shouting "*Gandhiji ki jai.*" The witness, who recognised them all, asked them the reason of their shouting, to which they replied it was because Swaraj was secured. They further said that they had sacked the Thana. Witness then said "Well done." There upon they threatened the witness with death. So he ran home. Names of the said five persons were Ganesh, Sarup Ghuj, Biput, Mahadeo and Sampat Bhur.

Next came Pheku Chamar, who said he was hewing wood in the village, Persia, at a distance of two *koses*, south of Chauri, when he saw three of the above mentioned five accused, namely, Biput, Mahadeo and Sampat Bhur, passing that way, shouting "*Gandhiji ki jai.*" On being asked the reason, their reply was the same as described by the witness, Ghunnu Pasi.

Next Sheolal Kalwar was examined. He stated that the five men met him at his liquor shop in Barhampur, and warned him not to sell liquor any more after his existing stock was disposed of. If he did not do as bidden, he was threatened with causing loss to him by destroying his business articles. Then he named the same five men as the witness Gunnipasi had done.

Shikari was then recalled against Lachman Sadhu and Sukkhu. Neur was also recalled against Sukkhu alone.

Then Mr. Mahendra Pal Singh was put up, he being the Magistrate before whom identification proceeding was held at Chaura. He had not yet finished when the Court adjourned.

'RANGOON VARTAMAN'--A WEEKLY.

(From A Correspondent.)
RANGOON, April 17.

A Gujrati weekly "Rangoon-Vartaman" will be issued from the "Rangoon Mail" Press from the 30th April. Mr. G. B. Upadhyay is selected as the editor of the paper.

(Continued from column 6.)

is not in a position to make grants for provincial purposes and trusts that every Provincial Conress Committee will endeavour to raise funds and be self-supporting. The Working Committee reminds the Provincial Congress Committees that only five per cent. of the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund has been recommended as all-India quota in future in order to make provincial finances independent.

5. The Working Committee confirms the Gandhi Day resolution that the 18th day of every month so long as Mahatma Gandhi is kept away from us shall be observed throughout India as a day of sacrifice and prayer and that every person shall set apart that day's income as a contribution towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Working Committee resolves that it should be left to every donor to accept this method of contribution or the Bardoli resolution of contribution one per cent. of annual income either or both according to his desire.

DEFENSIVE MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE REMAINS IN ABEYANCE.

Babu Hardayal Nag, a member of the Committee, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press with regard to assurance given by him at the last session of the Bengal Provincial Conference that he would place the question of defensive mass civil disobedience before the Working Committee for consideration, said that he had placed the matter before the Committee, but the Committee after some discussion came to the conclusion that it was not proper to take cognisance of the question already dealt with at Delhi session of the All-India Congress Committee; so he withdrew his proposal.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

CENTRAL BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Working Committee of the National Congress resumed its sitting this morning at 8-30, and continued its deliberations till 5-30 in the evening, with the exception of about two hours at mid-day.

During the recess, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu met the members of the Committee, and discussed with them general political situation.

Consideration of the Khaddar Scheme was continued in the morning.

The Scheme consisted of two parts, in the first part, it was proposed to encourage Provinces to secure greater and better production of Khaddar by means of advances of money on the condition that every province raised an equal amount. It was also proposed in the Scheme that vigorous propaganda should be carried on for the widespread use of Khaddar.

The second part proposed to establish a Central Board with four departments. Their main work would be to supervise, control and advise, and also to find markets for the surplus yarn and cloth produced. A sum of seventeen lakhs of rupees was proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Board. Provincial autonomy in the matter of the production was proposed to be guaranteed, while provision was made in the Scheme for imparting technical advice for greater and better production of Khaddar by the provinces.

AWAITING FINAL SANCTION.

It was decided not to publish the Scheme till it was considered and adopted at a fuller meeting of the Working Committee to be held shortly at Bombay. General Secretary, Mr. V. J. Patel, was asked to fix a date of the meeting in consultation with the President as soon as possible. After discussion for three hours, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved that Mr. Rajendra Prasad should draw up a resolution incorporating the results of the discussion of the Working Committee now holding its session in Calcutta, and send its copies to Mr. Chotani, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and other members of the Working Committee, and that the matter may be brought up for final discussion at the next meeting of the Committee to be held in Bombay.

The concluding sitting of the Committee will take place to-morrow morning, and is expected to dissolve before noon.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Working Committee of the Congress concluded its sitting to-day after four hours from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. The following are the most important resolutions passed to-day:—

1. The Working Committee accepts the donation of a further sum of a lakh of rupees made my Seth Jamanlal Bajaj in response to the Committee's request in respect of lawyers' Fund and resolves that the fund be kept and administered solely by Seth Jamanlal Bajaj. All applications for allotment out of the fund should be sent to Seth Jamanlal Bajaj through the following gentlemen:—(Guzerat)—Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Ahmedabad; (Carnatic)—Mr. G. Deshpande, Belgaum; (Maharashtra)—Mr. V. J. Patel, Bandra, Bombay; (United Provinces)—Mr. Jaharlal Nehru, Allahabad; (Punjab)—Mr. K. S. Sanatanam, Lahore; (Bengal, Behar and Assam)—Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Patna; (Orissa)—Mr. Gopabandhu Das, Madras; (Tamil, Andhra and Malabar)—Mr. C. Rajagopal Acharier, Madras; (Delhi)—Hakim Ajmal Khan, Delhi; (Central Provinces—Hindi and Maharastra, Berar, Rajputana, Sindh and the North-Western Frontier Province)—Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, 183 and 185 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay; (Bombay)—Mr. Mathuradas Trikumji, Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay.

Applications should be made only in respect of lawyers who have completely accepted the Non-Cooperation programme and who have completely suspended practice and are engaged in full time Congress work, other conditions being the same as the last year.

2. The Working Committee is of opinion that in order to make the Congress organisation more representative and democratic special care should be taken to enrol a large number of members on the Congress register from the depressed and the working classes.

3. Resolved that no stores or depot managed by any Congress organisation should deal in any but pure and home-spun and home-woven Khaddar and that no Congress Fund should be expended on manufacture of cloth in which pure hand-spun yarn is not used.

4. The Working Committee reiterates that as far as possible except on very special cases the All-India Congress Committee

(Continued in column 5.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN SURAT.

NEED OF FUNDS.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY PEOPLE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening in aid of the Rashtriya Schools in Surat. In the beginning there was music and *bhajan*. Admission was by tickets and the audience was large. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Naidu said she had come to the meeting after roaming over three provinces during the last few days. She was tired, but as she was always glad to serve the National cause which was so dear to them all, and to her also, she required no rest.

She hoped they would help the cause of Surat to the best of their ability, if not for Surat, at least remembering that in Surat District there was Bardoli Taluka which was for ever enshrined in the hearts of every patriotic Indian, with the name of their great leader Mahatma Gandhi.

MRS. RATANBAI MEHTA.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta spoke on National Education emphasising its importance in building up the nation broad based on the patriotism and sacrifice of the rising generation. As long as their children had no proper education it was futile to hope for Swaraj. National education was a task peculiarly of the people themselves and not of the rulers. The Municipal funds in Surat were being wasted instead of being used for the good of the young. Mahatma Gandhi had left this sacred trust for them to carry to fruition and were they going to betray it? She hoped they would contribute to the best of their ability to this National fund and thus vindicate themselves in the eyes of the Mahatma and the whole of India.

Mr. Raichura then sang a song on Gandhiji. Which was followed by Mr. Upadhya, Mr. Shivji Devsi and others.

MR. ZAHUR AHMED.

Mr. Zahur Ahmed said if they had followed the N.-C.-O. programme in the beginning—that was to say if the pleaders had left the courts and the students had left their colleges and schools—they would not have been in such a condition as at present. If they had done that Swaraj would have been theirs. By strengthening the foundations on which the Government was founded and rested, they were only strengthening their own shackles. It was time that they gave up these Government educational institutions, in the same way as the youth of Great Britain joined the army and deserted the colleges when their country was in danger. Their young must not be given an education which merely made slaves of them. If they wanted their children to be patriotic and full of love for their country then the way of the parents was plain—they should ask the children to leave government institutions. No doubt people spoke to them about "sanity and sobriety," in regard to Government schools but he asked them not to believe in those things. He appealed to Pandit Malaviya to nationalise the Hindu University. The cause of Surat was the cause of Hindus and Muslims and the cause of their Motherland. Education must be of such a kind as would make their youth love their country and its people and as long as those objects were not fulfilled that education was of little use to them. How could they put trust in a government which had imprisoned thousands of Indians and suppressed hundreds of their papers? Their National leaders were now rotting in jails for the sake of their country and if they would only leave government schools altogether for six months', if they could not at once Nationalise the existing institutions, they would do some good to their country and to the cause which they had made their own.

Jayantilal Amritlal, a six-year old boy then made a speech. After some more music, Mrs. Naidu presented medals to the young children who had worked as volunteers.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN SURAT.

Mr. Dixit, the former president of the Surat Municipality gave a short history of the movement of National Education in that city. He said after April, 1921, they came to the decision to free their education, to nationalise it, in obedience to the wishes of the National Congress. Since then they had suffered much, but the members of the Surat Municipality were elected on this one issue—that they must nationalise their education—and they could not be false to their constituents at any cost. Mr. Pratt of Shahibag, who had won his laurels as an agent of repression, had threatened them, but the Municipality was firm. Mr. Pratt then ran up to Surat and asked the President to give up possession of the school buildings and give a cheque to the Educational Inspector for Rs. 50,000 for the conduct of the schools, but they refused to accede to that request. With the help of the Police, Mr. Pratt forcibly opened the school buildings and took possession of them? And what was the action of the public in face of this repression? The people of Surat rose to the occasion and at once established 53 schools all over the city, in spite of the fact that it was difficult to get accommodation for same. They had on their rolls now 7,000 students, in spite of the best efforts of officials. They had 53 schools and their monthly expense was Rs. 8,000. They had got some houses rent-free, but they had been asked to vacate them as the owners required them. He appealed to them to come to their aid as Bombay was full of commercial people of Surat who were rich and it was for them to come to the help of Surat.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu thanked Dr. Dixit for his speech and hoped, if they had any reverence and love for Gandhiji, they would listen to Surat's appeal. Such a small place like Surat had got seven thousand students in the national schools, which even a great city like Bombay could not boast. There were rich Surtis in Bombay and would they not listen to the cause of Surat now? Were they unwilling that seven thousand of Gandhi's soldiers should be trained in the schools of Surat? The Surtis had contributed as much as 40 lakhs to the Tilak Fund, and it was not a great thing for them to come to the help of Surat. It was their duty to give national education to the youths of India. They—the grown-up men—were not true to their country, they were traitors, and the only token of their repentance was to take off their children from Government schools and to put them in national schools and to contribute their mite to the Surat Rashtriya School Fund. She thanked all those who had worked to make the function such a great success.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, in thanking the President and the workers, said the Parsis were with their Hindu and Muslim brethren in their struggle for national freedom, though they might not all be non-cooperators. Wherever and whenever there was distress in the country, the Parsis always came to the help of their brethren. The Parsi community had contributed nearly three-fourths of the total contributions for the distressed people of Malbar. Whether it was for the people of Malbar or Surat, Parsis always helped. He would tell his Hindu and Muslim brethren this: if only the Hindus and Muslims would treat their Parsi brothers with the same trust and love with which they treated each other, the Parsi community would always be with them in the forefront of their struggle for Swaraj and would always sacrifice their best for the national cause.

SWAMI VISWANAND.

ARRESTED AT DARJEELING.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, April 22.

Swami Viswananda who came to Darjeeling recently from Jherria was arrested by the local police on Thursday last. He went to see Sabitri Devi, a non-co-operator lady worker now in jail, and was arrested. The charge against the Swami is not known. He was placed before the Deputy Commissioner who ordered him to furnish security of a sum of Rs. 500. He did not offer security and was remanded to custody.

WHEAT CROP FORECASTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

According to a special forecast for the whole of India, wheat this year is estimated at 2,86,35,000 acres and the probable yield at 95,15,000 tons compared with 2,58,21,000 acres and 67,09,000 tons in the last year's final estimate. The condition of crop is good.

PATNA, April 22.

Bihar and Orissa Publicity Bureau has decided to publish a fortnightly journal in Hindi, Urdu, Orya and Bengalee.

A JOURNALIST'S REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The case in which Lalit Mohan Gupta, printer and publisher of the "Hindustan", a Bengalee daily paper, was charged with sedition in respect of two articles published in the paper, was disposed of to-day before the Presidency Magistrate. The accused filed a written statement expressing regret and stating that he always has been a loyal subject and would continue to be so. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH 6 PANTHERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

A Coonoor correspondent informs that a motorist, proceeding by night up on the Ghaut Road, had encountered with six panthers just outside Coonoor. He passed a couple of these animals on the side of the road and went on his way only to find two more with two cubs, a little further on, which just escaped the wheels and disappeared into the jungle. These animals, however, did not show any fright seeing the motorist.

MR. POLAK IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, one of the workers on behalf of Indians of South Africa during the Passive Resistance campaign there, is now in Madras. He leaves Madras shortly on an extensive tour in this country, lasting about three months.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GOKAK.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 21.

A mass meeting of the Hindus and Musalmans was held here on the 18th instant. Mr. Dixit presided. Shriyut Balkrishnarao Rao Lad and Mr. Abdul Qadir Kalaigar delivered impressive speeches. Police force was displayed at the meeting. A boy of ten years went round the town with the bell asking people not to attend the meeting otherwise they would be prosecuted. When pressed to tell who ordered him to proclaim like that he gave out the Patel's name.

POONA-BANGLORE TRAIN SERVICE

The proposed Train Service (Poona-from 18th March, will come into force from 18th March, 1922, will come into force on and from 18th May, 1922.

COAL INDUSTRY.

"PROSPERITY AS DISTANT AS EVER."

INDIAN MINERS' MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Federation Mr. N. C. Sircar, M.L.A., said that the period of prosperity for coal industry seemed as distant as ever. Labour troubles continued intermittently. Prices showed generally downward tendency and traffic position became worse. He criticised at considerable length the control of traffic facilities and the deficiency of rolling stock, and said it was difficult to believe that a Government could make its own incapacity to move sufficient traffic the excuse for denying traffic facilities altogether to an industry. Referring to imports of foreign coal, he said that coal industry had not hitherto put forward extravagant claims for protection as some industries had done, but in view of the quantity of foreign coal imported last year, he thought that the existing embargo on export of Indian coal should be immediately withdrawn and the policy of periodical revisions of freight for coal for fiscal purposes should be discontinued once for all.

Referring to railways, he hoped that the fact that twenty-five crores of rupees were to be allotted this year to renewal and repair of rolling stock would enable shortage of wagons on the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways to be remedied, so that collieries would no longer have to trust to luck for transportation of coal. The President condemned company management of railways and thought it should cease at an early date.

RECENT STRIKE-FEVER.

Dealing with labour unrest, he said it marked the transition to a period of reconstruction, but the strike-fever of recent months was unhealthy and unwholesome. Members of the Federation knew the bitter effect of increased wages. It failed to stimulate a desire for earning and acted as a direct incentive to increased idleness. Yet the demand for increased wages was loud and strong in all industries. He believed he was voicing the experiences of all industrial employers when he said that much in the present labour movement did not originate from labour itself, and little of it proceeded from the sincere desire to better the conditions of life. It was in the quickening of that sense of better comfort and higher standard of life that the salvation of Indian working classes lay. Unfortunately that required a programme of strenuous constructive activity which the Indian labourite had seldom taken the trouble to undertake.

Mr. Sircar then referred to the strike on the East Indian Railway and said that whatever its origin it was a very serious matter that parties concerned should so hurriedly bring to a standstill the service of such an important railway and still more serious, that the strike should have been permitted to drag on indefinitely. He considered that in India voluntarism as a principle of securing industrial peace had failed and the need had now arisen for legally enforcing compulsory arbitration, especially in the case of common carriers. He confessed he did not concur with those who maintained that it would have been acting against the political aspirations of the country to have suggested drastic action against the Indian employees of the railway, but it was untrue to suggest that Indian capitalists were not interested in the uplift of Indian masses. He thought politicians scarcely realised the tremendous effort the capitalists were making for the true regeneration of the country, namely, the economic and material advancement of India. The Swaraj they had been striving for, was more real and difficult and acievement than what seemed to be aimed at by a purely political campaign, pursued in feverish and what seemed to him, breakneck speed.

INGENIOUS THEFT.

GOLD THREAD ABSTRACTED FROM CASES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The city police are investigating an extraordinary case of theft of gold thread, valued at about Rs. 40,000, from the premises of Madras Port Trust. Several cases of gold thread were received per s. s. "Bharata" from France via Rangoon on the 11th instant for transhipment to Pondicherry. These cases are reported to have been carefully examined by the Port Trust officials, who found them to be intact and put them in a strong room in the dutiable articles shed. When about two days ago, the Port Trust officials examined the cases they were surprised to find that five of them were very light. The matter was communicated to the police who examined one case, and its contents were found to have been abstracted. Contents of these cases, it is reported, have been so cleverly abstracted that no outward sign has been left of several boxes having been tampered with.

HARTAL PROPAGANDA IN SALEM.

GOVT. ORDER CANCELLED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Salem has issued an order, rescinding the order issued on the 8th April, restraining inhabitants of that town from carrying on a propaganda for *hartal*. The Magistrate remarks in cancelling the order that his order of the 8th was prompted by imminent necessities of the hour and there was absolutly no intention to cause any disquietude in the minds of law-abiding and peaceful citizens.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

ONE-SIDED REPORTS.

We publish below the first of a series of articles in which our Special Commissioner, himself a Hindu, sums up the results of his investigations during a recent tour in Malabar:—

(By our Special Commissioner.)

I

Where prejudice has not clouded the minds of men, ignorance of the real facts regarding the Moplah rebellion has been responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. Reports of the occurrences both before and after the commencement of active trouble have been so far one-sided and a large section of the public may well be excused for distrusting such reports. As things are, the difficulties in the way of impartial investigation are too many, and it is impossible to acquire any reliable information regarding the inwardness of the tragedy.

In the first place, we are confronted with the information propagated through official agencies. If we believe the official communiques, then no doubt is left in our mind that the entire responsibility for the conflagration and its concomitant evils rests with the Mapillas. But the Indian public knows only too well by experience how very exaggerated and, in many cases, unreliable official bulletins are apt to be. Officials in Malabar as elsewhere rely too much on the second-hand information of their subordinates and the lurid reports of the excesses committed by the Mapillas are to no small degree the work of reckless and unscrupulous agents of the police or the bureaucracy.

The next source of information is that of the suffering Hindu population of the affected areas, but in assessing the value of their information, the fact cannot be ignored that the Hindus of the South—especially in the disturbed tracts are very touchy about their religion and the accounts given in official communiques of forced conversions, outrages on Hindu women and the desecration of Hindu temples are not likely to soften the feelings of Hindu orthodoxy towards the authors of the atrocities, whether real or imagined. The official versions, in many cases based on facts but in the majority of cases, it seems to me, the products of imagination, have stampeded the Hindus of Malabar as a whole into unmitigated hatred of the Mapillas. Religious passions have been roused to an extent that cannot easily be suppressed. It does not take one long to discover how hopelessly ignorant are the majority of Hindus themselves about the real situation in the disturbed areas. But their passions have been inflamed and the dying prejudices and communal antipathies have been sedulously revived and fostered by a systematic propaganda against the Mapillas. If we were to place implicit trust in these versions it would appear then that the Mapilla is an vireclamable specimen of humanity and that fire and sword are the only weapons to subdue him. During my short sojourn in Madras, before proceeding to Malabar, I was pained to notice among otherwise estimable and patriotic men a degree of veiled bitterness that had to be kept suppressed by extraordinary effort on their part. They had no direct evidence or clear unimpeachable, testimony, yet everyone spoke with an amazing cock-sureness about the unforgivable and unforgettable villany of "the fanatical Moplahs."

Of course, I could not meet the Moplahs and hear what they had to say in their own defence. Where I met any of them at all, they belonged to the towns and were themselves either ignorant of the true facts or too timid to give any help. I was sory to miss the opportunity of acquainting myself with their version of the whole affair but then it was at the moment like attempting the impossible to get into touch with the Mapillas, who were distrusted everywhere, and who in turn, distrusted everybody.

I had, therefore, to content myself with sojourning among the prejudiced Hindus or pro-offical Indians who poured into my ears wherever I went endless and harrowing tales of the horrible atrocities, committed or supposed to have been committed by the ruthless Mapilla fanatics. And who may listen to their blood-curdling "tales" and yet not believe that the Mapillas are an unregenerate race who could never be reclaimed except at the point of the sword or the bayonet!

From a close unsuspected examination of the many persons that I met during my tour, I could not but arrive at the conclusion that to find out. The truth was a big task—at the moment as difficult as to find a needle in a haystack. I listened to many stories from panic-stricken Hindus who have had the good fortune to be living far away from the troubled areas but whose judgment had nonetheless been warped by stories of the Mopilla reign of terror. They all seemed to believe implicitly the stories, and were very vehement in their denunciation of the Mopillas. I was sorry to find among them a number of honest and sincere non-cooperators, who at the hour of trial had allowed their deep-seated religious bias to get the better of their discretion and sour their feelings. The universal refrain was the Mopilla villainy. It was amazing to find that in these days of enlightenment, many of the Hindus of the Southern Presidency were still the victims of their age-long prejudice, and had failed to learn the lesson of all these years that for plain, unvarnished truth one would not generally look into official communiques. This conclusion became all the more irresistible, after I had visited different centres and met different people including refugees and the supreme need for an open and impartial enquiry became more and more obvious.

To the misfortune of the country, as it were, the Madras Presidency is the stronghold of the Besant party and Mrs. Besant and her followers, ably seconded by "New India," have, in their desire to discredit the Non-cooperation and Khilafat movements and throw mud at Mahatma Gandhi and his co-workers, kept up a systematic campaign of vilification and gross misrepresentation of facts, thereby deluding many unthinking and emotional people to believe that the unhappy situation could never have arisen but for the Bolshevik teachings of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees.

The genesis of the Mopilla rising deserves separate treatment but before doing so it would not be out of place to describe the Mopilla psychology.

GENOA DEADLOCK ENDED.

(Continued from previous page.)

at Genoa to the journalists shows that the Premier anticipates the handing over of the important part of the work of the Conference to the League of Nations for completion and execution.

Mr. Lloyd George said he favoured the admission of Russia and Germany to the League which was unable to carry out its pacific aims as long as half Europe was excluded from membership.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS AND SUB-COMMITTEE.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIES' CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

Genoa.—Germany has accepted the Allies' conditions regarding the absence of her representatives from the Sub-Committee of eleven powers dealing with the Russian affairs. The German note adds that Germany is prepared to collaborate with the Conference with a view to reconciliation of the nations both in the East and the West.

LONDON CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

RUSSIAN REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Russian reply, regarding the decisions of the London Conference, at the outset, affirms that Russia is justified in requesting the recognition of a counter-claim for the damages caused by anti-Bolshevik invasions, as a set-off to the Soviets debts. The note proceeds, however, to concede the Allied proposals on the condition that the war debts and the unpaid interest are written down, and that an adequate financial assistance is rendered as soon as possible. Russia is also prepared to restore the use of the nationalised or reserved property to the former owners with the alternative compensation to be arranged between the parties direct, or by the medium of a Conference.

The note emphasises the necessity of foreign assistance pending which the Soviet is unable to saddle Russia with the debts which she is incapable of discharging. The note adds that Russia is unable to assume the pre-war obligations until she is recognised *de jure*.

TENOR OF RUSSIAN REPLY

ALLIES' CONTENTIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 21.

Genoa.—The conditions, indicated in the Russian reply, are largely in accordance with the Allied note presented last week in which the creditor Governments expressed readiness to write down the war debts by a percentage to be determined later, and also to postpone the payment of undischarged interest and to remit a part of it.

The Allies, however, laid down that no allowance was permissible in respect of the debts due to the foreign Nationals, or, in respect of the Nationals' rights regarding the return of their property together with a compensation for damage or loss.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

Paris.—The Press comments to-day sharply dissent from the view that the Russo-German incident is closed.

The "Echo de Paris" is astounded at the "Obstinate blindness which allows the culprits' immediate return to the comity of nations."

The "Matin" declares the Genoa Conference is limping worse than ever, and nobody is deluded by Mr. Lloyd George's electoral strategy.

The "Cablegramme" asserts M. Poincare rebuked M. Barthou for taking Mr. Lloyd George's point of view instead of insisting on the cancellation of the Russo-German Treaty.

The "Eclair" declares the French Ambassador in Berlin will be withdrawn.

The "Petit Parisien" says the Chamber will support M. Poincare in any determined action as regards the Germans.

KING OF ITALY IN GENOA,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.

Genoa.—The King of Italy has arrived here for his first visit since war. He was ovated by crowds and city is *en fete*.

CARRY ON CONGRESS WORK.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT GIVEN UP."

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Some members of the Congress Working Committee now in Calcutta addressed a largely attended public meeting, last night, on the present situation. Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj presided.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in the course of a speech, said when Mr. Gandhi and twenty-five thousand Indians were in jail they were not justified in taking of the formation of a new League of Co-operators and Non-co-operators, nor in calling a special session of the Congress for that purpose. He also condemned the suggestion, made in certain quarters, of capturing the Legislative Councils while leaders and workers were in jail. He asked the audience to carry on the work as chalked out by the Congress under the advice of Mr. Gandhi.

Continuing, he said that by the Bardoli resolutions they had not given a go-by to Civil Disobedience. He would like to tell the Government and the people that the time was not far distant when the programme of Civil Disobedience would be revived.

Messrs. Prakasm, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Srinivasa Iyengar and others also addressed the meeting supporting the views expressed by Mr. Patel.

N.-C.-O. PROGRAMME.

MAULANA A. SOBHANI ON DESTRUCTIVE ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Maulana Azad Sobhani, Member of the Jamait-ul-Ulema Moplah Relief Deputation, arrived in Madras to-day *en route* to Malabar where he is proceeding to enquire into the conditions of the distressed Moplahs in the interior and afford relief to them.

Maulana Azad Sobhani, interviewed by the "Swarajya" representative, said that he did not want any change in the constructive programme set out by the Congress which according to him is required to be worked zealously though it had very little to do with real Non-Cooperation. Personally he felt that some additions in the shape of destructive items were necessary to keep up the spirit of the people and, also, that the Government might feel its effect. He was engaged in preparing such a programme which was not ready to be made public now.

FRENCH PROTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 22.

The French delegation at Genoa has written to Signor Facta protesting against the tenour of the Germans reply and contesting the legality of the Russo-German Treaty and asking Sig Facta to summon a meeting of the nine signatories to the Allied Note to Germany.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE SEA.

CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH, FINNISH AND RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

Concurrently with the discussions at Genoa, an international naval demonstration is being staged in the White Sea where, according to the telegrams from Christiania, there is a concentration of British, Finnish and Russian warships to protect fishing. The Russians have complained that the British have taken forcible measures to protect their shipping, but in London it is stated that the Russians have repeatedly seized fishing vessels outside the statutory limits and have refused a compensation.

RUSSIAN PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

SOVIET'S REPLY ACCEPTED AS BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

Genoa.—Apart from the difficulty of deciding the form, the Russian payment of compensation is to take, no difficulty was apparent to to-day's meeting of the Sub-committee which accepted the Soviet's reply as the basis of the discussion, and appointed a committee of experts, including neutrals, to deal with it.

WAR AND TREASURY BONDS.

OFFER OF CONVERSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 21.

An announcement is made of the offer of conversion to the holders of five-per-cent. National War Bonds, due on October 1st, 1922 and April 1st, 1923, who will receive, in exchange, either 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, repayable at par in April 1932 at the rate of one hundred sterling, with a cash payment of four sterling, or a 3½ per cent. conversion loan at the rate of 134 sterling of 3½ conversion loan for each hundred sterling five per cent. war bonds surrendered.

THE MAHATMA.

THE REDEEMER OF HIS PEOPLE.

(Contributed.)

The people are a problem. They are a problem the world over. They are the problem of the age. An overwhelming number of those at present seeking their suffrage is absorbed in discovering the best means by which they could just dodge the conditions which they know they are unable to fulfil. Their service has been found incompetent. The apparent inertia of the people and the apparent successful continuation of the devastating forces that brought about the war might at first seem to be an inexplicable manifestation of the knowledge of the incompetence now more or less universal. But the inertia as well as the success of the continuance is only apparent, and temporary. It is not real. It is not permanent either. If the people appear inert and inarticulate it is because disillusioned humanity is thinking. It is thinking of problems and things it never thought of before. It is thinking of them in a manner never so grimly, earnestly and passionately determined. It can therefore for the time being afford to tolerate the lunatics who are conspiring to ensure their ruin. The people's tolerance does not, however, imply that they will be satisfied with the old credentials of those who desire to serve them. On the contrary their obvious discontent is now a matter of daily experience. The pre-war standards of leadership do not appeal to them. The old credentials of service are submitted to the test of realities and rejected. To-day in the universal lack of leadership, writes an English journal the people are challenging each possible candidate, "not only by the test of the rightness of his ideals and the integrity of his character, but also by the test of whether, regardless of peace, health or personal convenience he will fling himself into the conflict and compel men to accept the rightness of his ideas. "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?" is the cry of a people extraordinary disillusioned . . . . "None more so than the people of this land. But for them fortunately the question has been answered. Their cry has evoked the vital response. Mahatma Gandhi submitted to the unprecedented test. His triumph, equally unprecedented, is an object-lesson and a direct challenge to all those who seek the people's suffrage, who aspire to serve humanity.

It has been very aptly pointed out that during the last eight years or so "a world has perished and a world has been born. Change has hurried the reluctant family of making mankind into conditions when every month has represented a year of normal 'progress' and every year a decade. . . . . it is to the problems of this new world that any political thinker must henceforth apply his intelligence."

The people in this new world are, therefore, now demanding from those who choose to be their representatives a conduct utterly at variance with conduct which before the war passed of as service. There are no doubt many whose attitude of detachment, whose disinterested and well-intentioned activities, guided by no political or other ambitions or by any desire for publicity or prominence would have been until very recently only too gladly welcomed by the country which by no means suffers from an overwhelming number of such workers. They have been in point of fact duly appreciated and even now held in respect. There are some of them whose criticism and contempt of the Government guided by "adventurers and self-seekers, held together by no common bond of principle or even of friendship" have materially aided in revealing the hollow pretensions of those falsely claiming to speak in the name of the people. But the old criticisms, protests, suggestions; guidance, credentials and standards are obviously unsuited to the requirements of the new world. The attitude of detachment, for instance, invaluable at one time is under the present conditions in the country only a refined snobbishness. The old Whig-mind has its replicas in this country also. It is puzzled. There are here too many who still feel themselves too superior to mix with the "crowd." They conceive it to be "the duty of the nation to summon honest men from their retirement." They believe that "men of principle" are justified in "standing aside until the people have learnt by disastrous experience that 'it's wiser being sane than mad'." But these men remain dead for the greater part of their existence. The people at this stage in the nation's evolution require men who are alive. And, the person who desires to seek their approval has, like Mahatma Gandhi, "got to descend into the arena of conflict, to compel men by the fire of personal challenge to unstop the ears of the deaf and open the eyes of the blind." The English journal from which this is cited while describing the present political conditions recalls the "explosions of energy and moral indignation the showers of pamphlets and printed appeals, the challenges in Parliament, and the "pilgrimage of passion" of Gladstone. Mahatma Gandhi's pilgrimage of passion is already immortalised. His pilgrimage revealed not only the sins of his countrymen but those also of mankind. The world surely needs heroes of the pattern conceived by Carlyle, heroes who each "had enough fire in his belly to burn up the sins of the world." Such indeed is Mahatma Gandhi. His "campaign of courage" his pilgrimage, his unswerving conduct are a test to which every leader in the world desirous of serving the people must submit. He leads the leaders. He does so because he himself is led by the divine impulses born of the reactions from the live and intimate contact with the miseries and injustices suffered by the people. The agony in their hearts has awakened a heart whose every beat is disciplined and regulated for their salvation whose every sledge-hammer throb pulverises the imposing edifices of Injustice and Hypocrisy. His privilege is no more than that of a common prisoner. And yet it is a unique privilege. His weapons are such as the meekest the most helpless possess and can use. And yet they are so effective. He is the people of India. He suffers like them. He has claimed no other privilege. But he has shown to the world what it is to be an Indian. The privilege has always been claimed by the saviours. It was claimed by one who was hanged between two thieves. He showed to the world what it was to be a Christian. The people called him their Redeemer. The people call Mahatma Gandhi their redeemer. The test for those who would serve them has remained the same throughout the ages. Humanity was never more insistent on the test.

WHAT IS GANDHI?

A FRENCH TRIBUTE.

The following is what a writer says in the well-known French journal "Le Matin":—

"In face of the magnificent but powerless Prince of Wales stands a poor man, dressed in white and bare feet: he has other arms than his patriotic faith and his fiery eloquence. It is Gandhi. He is the true master; from one end to the other in India, his word is religiously listened to and the greatest proof of this sovereign authority is not that it had stirred up millions of souls, but it had been able to discipline their passions."

A NATIONAL WORKER.

PREFERS JAIL TO FURNISHING BOND

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, April, 21.

Shriyut Ganga Prasad, our local Congress Pracharak, was served with summons under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, to appear in the Court of Khan Sahem Istakali, headquarter Magistrate, Bilaspur, on the 11th inst. and to show cause why he should not be bound over for one year. On the day of hearing the Court room was thronged to suffocation by hundreds of sympathisers. The circle inspector, P. W. I. deposed that the accused delivered a lecture on the 13th February at Masturi, in the course of which the accused was reported to have asked the people to boycott the schools, colleges, law courts and foreign goods. Proceeding the witness said the accused asked them not to help the dishonest police.

After the witness finished his deposition, the Magistrate enquired of the accused whether he wanted to cross-examine the witness.

The accused said that he did not want to cross-examine the witness, but would address a few words to the Magistrate, if permitted. The accused asked the Magistrate to end the farce of a trial that very day and said that he was prepared for any punishment. The Magistrate, however, proceeded with the second witness, a head-constable. He said he had taken the report of the accused's speech. The witness read the report to the Court. The accused is reported to have said Ravana abducted Radhi Kaji. Krishnaji made friends with the monkeys with whose help he killed Ravana. The case was adjourned to the 12th instant. The accused having refused to give personal recognizance of Rs. 50 he was ordered to be taken to the jail lockup.

Friends of the accused approached the Superintendent of the jail with an application to supply food from outside to the prisoner. The Superintendent refused to accept the application and asked them to come next day saying he was not in the habit of doing jail work at home. The applicants prayed for permission, saying that the accused would starve. The Superintendent replied "Let him starve."

The accused was produced before the Court on the 12th instant. Two more witnesses were examined who were Government servants. The case was again adjourned to the 18th instant. On the 18th the accused entered the Court and was profusely garlanded. The Magistrate passed the, sentence requiring the accused to furnish two securities for Rs. 1,000 each, and a personal bond for Rs. 100, or in the alternative one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused gladly adcepted the latter and went to jail followed by hundreds of men. He is being treated as a third class prisoner and is given metal breaking.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT BELGAUM.

Mr. V. S. Phatarphekar writes from Belgium:—

India being primarily an agricultural country, its foremost want for all times is well-equipped institutions for imparting useful practical education in agriculture. A large number of inquiries on agriculture matters and a fairly large number of visitors have induced us to open an institution for the benefit of landowners, Jagirdars and agriculturist in general.

The farm to which this institution is attached is three miles off from Belgaum and is over 200 acres. It widely abounds in grafts of mangoes, chicu and other fruit trees. An extensive cultivation of cane with all the modern appliances, such as engines, power crusher Persian wheels etc., are the prominent features of the farm.

The first term will begin on the 30th April and will last till June. In this term a general knowledge of tilling the soil use of ploughs, construction of tanks and wells, use of fertilisers, top dressing of cane, grafting, transplanting and pruning will be imparted.

The second term begins in November and lasts till January, when plantation of cane, gul making, furness building, cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables will be taught.

The time is so selected as would suit the main crops, cane, potatoes and mangoes. Residential quarters on the farm for fifty persons are arranged. Clubs or personal arrangements are necessary for boarding. The fee for the whole course is Rs. 50. Amongst the instructors are Mr. S. S. Phatarphekar, B.A., BSc. and Mr. N. G. Pawar B.A., B.E. contractor and Engineer.

It is therefore hoped that people of all ranks will take advantage of this institution. The institute can be attended by staying at Belgaum. Applications are invited.

A NOBLE DAUGHTER OF BENGAL

Photo by N. V. Virkar.

SHRIMATI BASANTI DEVI

who presided over the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Chittagong last week.

LORD RONALDSHAY.

SIR SURENDRA NATH'S EULOGY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Leading and representative Europeans and Indians paid glowing tributes to Lord Ronaldshay, the late Governor of Bengal, at a meeting held to-day to perpetuate his memory in tangible form. Hon. Maharaja of Burdwan presided.

Sir Surendranath Banerjee moved a resolution placing on record the appreciation of, and gratitude for, the eminent public services rendered to Bengal by Lord Ronaldshay. Sir Surendrantah in the course of his speech said Lord Ronaldshay was not the author of Reforms but he had a large hand in laying the broad and deep foundations of what will, in fulness of time, develop into a majestic fabric of our constitutional freedom. He watched it at is birth, nursed it in its cradle, ministered to its growing wants, and helped to build up a body of conventions which would be found highly useful in the arduous and perilous path which lay before that great experiment.

Continuing, Sir Surendranath said Reforms have now been in operation for nearly fifteen months. Extremists on both sides and at both ends, in India as well as in England, are denouncing them, but in the order of the universe and of the moral world Extremists sometimes meet. I am optimistic enough to believe that diarchy in Bengal will be a success leading up in fulness of time to the establishment of complete provincial autonomy, and if I am right in this view, as I feel I am, the credit of achievement will larlgely belong to Lord Ronalshay. He showed self-restraint in dealing with Non-Cooperation movement and Legislative Council Resolutions and in vetoing grants in regard to "Reserved" subjects. He imparted to the institutions of local Self-Government an impetus which will long endure. Here let me sound a note of warning. It is quite clear from recent conferences of the party of Non-Co-operation that they want to capture local bodies—not to work them properly, but to cause obstructions and to paralyse administration. I have, in my own mind, no misgiving whatsoever as to the issue of this conflict, should there be any. Non-Cooperation has so far been worked along an entirely wrong line. It does not, and has never known, its mind. Its transformations have been more rapid than those of the chamelion and it has left its mark on current events in the trail of blood and misery which had dogged its career. But this change in the programme inaugurates a vital departure from the essence of its cult. It now propose to put on the mask of cooperation in order to practise the creed of Non-Cooperation which is to destroy the administration. From the rapid changes in details of the programme we have now a change in the essence of the cult. It will deceive no one."

On the motion of Mr. Langford James resolution was adopted to erect a statue of Lord Ronaldshay in Calcutta. A strong committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION MANGALORE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, April 22.

Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru and Haridatta Sarma of the Servants of India Society have already visited Mangalore where the Society is going to take up the depressed classes mission work, started by Rao Sanib Kudmul Rangarao.

MRS. BESANT LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mrs. Annie Besant leaves Madras for Australia via Colombo to-day. She hopes to return to India towards the end of June.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARE.

PUBLIC PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, a public meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday evening to protest against the increase of railway rates and against the practice of carrying pilgrims in trucks, Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman at the outset regretted that Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who was to preside on the occasiin was not able to come owing to some unavoidable engagement and said the new revised rates would give a concession of 40 per cent. to the first and second class passengers while to the passengers traveling by intermediate class it gave no concession at all. During the last great War Government had exported railway stock to Mesopotamia via Goa so that Indians may not see the materials going to Basra from their country. At that time new railway construction work was suspended, not because they had no materials or stock to build new railway lines, but because the stock in hand in India was carried away to Mesopotamia. Besides, railway stock for building railway lines in India was bought from England and not from America or Germany which countries offered much cheaper rates to them than England. The consequence was that they had to pay higher tariff for their journeys in India. The Indian passengers' grievances were left unheeded in spite of public protests. When a few European soldiers died in railway train while travelling in Sind heaven and earth were moved by their countrymen, but when the Moplah train tragedy caused deaths of numerous poor Indians not a word was said in their behalf. The railway authorities were quite callous towards their grievances and protests. That there was a great mismanagement in the Indian railways there was no doubt. An examination of the banking accounts of the retiring railway officials would give the Government and the public an idea as to how far they (railway officials) were responsible for the mismanagement of the railways. He advised the Indian railway passengers to help their fellow passengers in their journeys if they saw any injustice done them by railway officials.

MR. W. T. HALAI.

Mr. W. T. Halai said whenever Government appointed an Indian on Commission of Enquiry he was much responsible for working against Indian interests than his European colleagues 89 per cent. of the profits on the Indian railways was derived from the third class passengers and yet a deaf ear was turned to their grievances. No provision was made to supply the third class passengers with adequate supply of pure water, few latrines were supplied and that too not always sanitary condition. There were no refreshment rooms for them, even the ticket offices were opened a few minutes before the arrival of the train and that too were obstructed by the police. He referred to at length the Ackworth Committee's Report in which no mention was made in regard to the grievances of the third class passengers and even the other recommendations which covered 300 paragraphs were not given effect to yet. Whereas on one hand the third class passengers were charged higher tariff to make up the loss the military transport was carried at reduced rates. He therefore said it was time the Government took action to stop this anomaly and redress the grievances of third class passengers before they enhanced railway tariff.

MR JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey said the railway authorities had made it a principle as if not to hear the grievances of the Indian passengers and particularly the third class passengers. He gave an instance of the clocks at the Victoria Terminus which were under repairs on and off for the last eight months and when the railway officials were approached to they replied that the public had no right to interfere in their internal arrangement. There were no refreshment rooms for Hindus or Moslems at that station and when an appeal was made during the war they were told that a refreshment room would be provided for soon after the war, but after the war when a reminder was sent the company regretted that they could not c with their request. There were commo refreshment rooms for Europeans and even dining cars were attached to certain distant trains, but the third class passengers were absolutely neglected. Likewise pure drinking water was not supplied at all the stations. There was hue and cry for water at Shegaon and Bhusawal stations some time ago and a few Indians volunteered to supply water to the Indian passengers, but they were too prohibited because they put on Khaddar and cried Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jay. The railway authorities prohibited the Indian passengers who travelled on the footboard. There were several accidents and even fatalities, but they did not supply more compartments or run more trains. A Parsi youth was killed outright at Mazagon and when the Railway Company was asked in that regard they refused to give reply. It was their misfortune that the Railway Company were running Race Specials, but could not supply sufficient trains to carry pilgrims. He urged Indian passengers to help their fellow-passengers in their journeys and wounded up with Mr. B. G. Horniman's words that India was for the railways and not railways for India.

MR. B. N. MOTIWALA.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala said Government were increasing taxes to make up the huge deficits, but they were not looking to the discomforts and grievances of the third class passengers. One of the reasons was that Indians in general did not know the railway rules. He advised the audience to buy a copy published by the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and fight out their cause constitutionally.

Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta who was the last speaker urged the audience to resist evil. They could do that by consuming cotton grown in their district themselves and not allowing to let it go outside so that the railway may have no traffic. They were hearing protests against the railway grievances for the last 33 years, but now they had reached a time when they should act. He advised the pilgrims not to go on the pilgrimage, but to keep their hearts pure from within which amounted to a pilgrimage itself.

A youngster of seven or eight (Jayantilal Amratlal) then urged the people to put on Khaddar and follow Mahatma Gandhi's programme, which was much appreciated by the audience.

Votes of thanks to the Secretary of the Indian Passengers Association (Mr. Nensey) and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY.

The text of the German reply to the Allied note says Germany recognised Russia years ago and the conclusion of the treaty became possible weeks ago. Germany came to Genoa heartily desiring to cooperate with all the nations in the restoration of Europe, but the proposals of the London Conference took no account of Germany's interests, and their acceptance would have meant heavy Russian reparation claims against Germany.

The German Delegation repeatedly and vainly drew attention and expressed its misgiving on this matter, and then learned that the convening Powers were separately negotiating with Russia, and received information leading to the conclusion that an agreement not taking account of the just claims of Germany would shortly be reached, and, therefore, the German delegates were forced to pursue their interests alone.

The note suggests, in conclusion, that the Russo-German Treaty might be embodied in the general Russian settlement.

THE MANUSCRIPT 'INDEPENDENT.

MAGISTRATES' NOTICE AND MANAGER'S REPLY.

The following is the copy of the letter sent by the district magistrate to the manager, the "Independent":—

Sir, I have the honour to say that I am instructed to inform you that Government is advised that the cyclostyled "Independent" is a newspaper within the meaning of the Press Act and the printer and publisher should have filed a declaration under section 5 of Act XV of 1867. In this case Government does not propose to take penal action for the omission without a warning but I have to request you to comply with the law by or before the 14th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) K. N. KNOX, I.C.S.,

District Magistrate.

THE MANAGER'S REPLY.

Sir,—With reference your letter No. 504 dated the 10th instant, I beg to state that while unable to subscribe to the view that the present "Independent" as produced on the Rense duplicator is a newspaper under the definition of the Press Act, we have in order to avoid all controversy, decided for the present to issue our paper by hand. The "Independent" dated the 15th will accordingly appear hand written. We reserve for the future our liberty to take any action we may choose in this respect.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) LALJI MEHROTARA.

VASANT VYAKHYANA MALA.

The Spring Series of lectures called the "Vasant Vyakhyan Mala—one of the most popular creations of the late Justice. M. G. Ranade—commences at Poona this year from 2nd of May.

The series will commence on or about 2nd and will come to a close about the beginning of June, thus lasting for about four weeks.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway has issued a communique reporting with regret the death, on yesterday, of Rahuman Abdul Razak who was injured in the accident to the Punjab mail on the 4th instant.—(A. P.)

JAIN DEPUTATION AT MOUNT ABU.

INTERVIEW WITH AGENT REGARDING PILGRIMS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An All-India Jain Deputation composed of the representatives of Anandji Kalianji of Ahmedabad, the Jain Shwetamber Conference, the Jain Association of India, Bombay, the Calcutta-Bombay Jain Sabh and the Shirohi Jain Panch, waited upon Mr. R. E. Holland, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, at Mount Abu on the 12th April as previously arranged. The deputation was composed of 18 gentlemen from different parts of the country and it was headed by Seth Kasturbhai Nagerseth, Seth Manecklal Mansukhbhai and Seth Gulabchand Devchand.

Under the surveillance rules of the station of Mount Abu, the famous Hill Station of Rajputana, reputed for the ancient Jain temples, the Jain pilgrims have to undergo great hardship, in as much as they are obliged to reach Dilwara not by the Camp route, but by a special route known as the pilgrims' road. This road is merely a rugged, stony, unmetalled, winding and steepy road and is hardly fit for the travelling public, and is not meant for vehicular traffic of any sort, even for country carts, much less for motor cars, though they are in vogue at Mount Abu. This is long standing grievance of the Jain community and it was to lay before the Agent to the Governor-General this grievance, and to come to a practical solution that the Jain Community was invited by the Agent to the Governor-General to see him in deputation.

The deputation was accorded a cordial reception by the Agent to the Governor-General and the whole question was thrashed out in details, and the interview lasted for more than an hour. As a result of the interview, the Agent has consented to give sympathetic consideration to the suggestion so to alter the pilgrims' route, as to enable the pilgrims to pass through the Camp to Dilwara Temples. and exempt them from medical inspection of 10 days, to which visitors to Abu station are subjected. The Agent has also promised to give his serious consideration to the proposal to allow carts to proceed to Dilwara from the Motor Station, where the pilgrims have to get down. The Agent has also consented to grant a piece of land to allow the Jains to build a rest-house near the Octroy Station on the limits of the Abu Camp. The Agent further explained the necessity of repairing and re-aligning the pilgrims' road, and the deputation has consented to consider the question of contributing to the cost thereof which is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

RT HON S. SASTRI.

RECEIVES INVITATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Right Hon. Sastri has received cordial invitation from the Commonwealth of Australia to visit the Dominion where he and his Secretary will be the State guests and will visit all provinces except Tasmania.

MR. SASTRI AT CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, April 22.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will arrive at Calicut on the 24th instant and tour in the interior, visiting places in the area affected by Moplah disturbances.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER.

GADAG MUNICIPALITY RESOLVES ON PROHIBITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, April 22.

The Gadag Municipality, in its general meeting held on the 20th instant, accepted the proposal of prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves and bullocks. The following members refrained from voting.—Messrs. Sangangowa Patel, R. R. Engineer, Mahamad Sahib, Dandin Mamlatdar, Rev. C. Revington.

JALAUN SEDITION CASE.

GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The Jalaun Sedition Case, in which Pandit Kedarnadhav Tewari, a Non-Cooperator, was acquitted of the charge of sedition by the Magistrate of Jalaun, came up, on the Government appeal, before the Allahabad High Court. The charge was in respect of the speech he had delivered at Jalaun. The District Magistrate, Rai Radha Raman, led the memorandum of the speech tendered in evidence was not complete, nor accurate and he could not convict a man of sedition on the basis of it, and acquitted the accused.

Justices Piggot and Walsh held the charge was proved and convicted the accused under Section 124-A of I. P. C., sentenced him to one and a half years rigorous imprisonment

Dr. Whitehead, Lord Bishop of Madras having retired left Madras to-day for Bombay *en route* to England. A large gathering of friends and admirers assembled at the Central Station to bid farewell to him.

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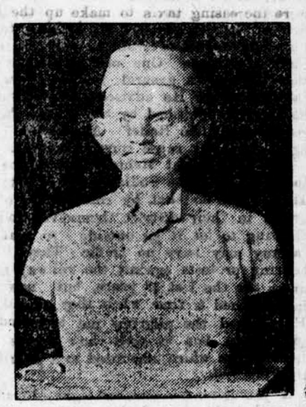

MAHATMA GANDHI (For Ahmedabad.)
Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.
PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—
I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.
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INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

NEW REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The provincial regulations for the admission to the Indian Civil Service by the annual competitive examination in India which were published on the 19th December, 1922, have now been superseded by a new regulation made by the Secretary of State's Council. These regulations which are given before are liable to alternation from year to year.

(1) A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held annually in India in the months of February and March or at such other time as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(2) The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination shall be 200.

(3) Of the candidates to be admitted the number to be drawn from each specified below would not exceed that specified against that. Such a number is hereinafter referred to 2 provincial.

Assam 5, Bengal 33, Bihar and Orissa 22, Bombay 25, Burma 15, Central Provinces 12, Madras, Coorge 33, Punjab N.W.F. Province and Delhi 25, and United Provinces and Ajmere Marwara 38 and of the Province.

(4) The local Government of every Governor's Province of Burma shall appoint a committee to be called the Quota Committee, a majority of the members of which shall be non-officials. Each Quota Committee shall select a Provincial Quota for area comprising the Provincial Local Government of which the committee appointed from among such of the persons applying for admission to the examination from that area as possess qualifications hereinafter prescribed. The selection or the rejection of an applicant by the Quota Committee shall be final provided nevertheless that local Government may remove from Quota a candidate who is reported by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for appointment to the Indian Civil Service.

(5) The local Government of Madras and of the United Provinces shall be responsible for a due representation of Coorg and Ajmere Merwara respectively on the Quota Committees appointed by them and the local Government of the Punjab shall in a like manner be responsible for due representation of the North West Frontier Province and Delhi.

(6) A person desirable to be admitted to the examination shall apply before such a date as the Governor-General of India in Council may prescribe to the Quota Committee for area in which his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he himself resided otherwise than as a student at a University only for a like period provided that the application shall not be made to more than one such Quota Committee, provided further that the persons resident in the state in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Quota Committee for the area comprising the province in which they wish to serve and that for the purposes of rule 3 such persons shall if selected by the Quota Committee, constitute a part of the Provincial Quota for such area.

(7) Application shall be made at such a time and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

(8) A candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 98A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegance the father must at the time of the candidate's British have been a British subject or subject of a State in India and if alive must be or if dead must have continued to be until his death a British subject or a subject of such a State.

(9) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained age of 23 on the first day of August in the year in which the examination is held or be in a position to claim such a concession under provisions of Appendix to these regulations as well render him elegible.

(10) A candidate must be free from disease constitutional affection or bodily informity, unfitting him or likely to unfit him for the Indian Civil Service.

(11) A candidate must be of good moral character.

(12) A candidate must hold the degree of B.A., or B.Sc. of a University Incorporated by law in British India or of the Mysore University or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(13) No candidate shall be admitted the examination unless he holds a certificate of selection by the Quota Committee.

(14) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist the support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify for the appointment. Spontaneous recommendations who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the University or otherwise will be disregarded.

(15) The candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application form and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 100. The regulation then gives in detail the subjects for examination and the marks. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor and in that order. So many competitors up to the determined number of appointments as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service provided that the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not; in the former case the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified shall me deemed to be a selected candidate. The selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

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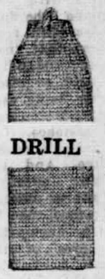

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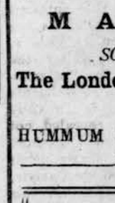

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Literature and Art.

BRITAIN AND MESPOT.

"BRITAIN IN IRAQ" Sedaquat Ashram Press, Patna.

People in India are familiar with the country properly designated as Iraq by its more common name of Mesopotamia. This comprises not merely "the land between the two rivers," but the former Turkish Vilayets of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. Mesopotamia has been called "the marvellous" by travellers and historians, and described as "the world's wonderland." Nor is it a wonder that the possession of the land has been coveted by European Powers, Britain, Germany and France. Since the defeat of Turkey in the last war and the frustration of German ambitions in the Near East and Asia Minor through the disruption of the Hohenzollern Empire, British chauvinists led by Mr. Churchill have aimed at making the land of Iraq a fruitful adjunct of the British Empire. In order to understand their motives, it is necessary to understand, first of all, the nature of the country. The land is rich not only mineral and other material resources such as the far-famed and much coveted oil fields but also in agricultural prospects. It has been asserted that Mesopotamia can easily become "one of the greatest granaries and one of the finest cotton-producing countries in the world." Experiments have fully proved "that in large portions of Mesopotamia cotton can be grown of a longer staple and perhaps in greater quantities than anywhere else in the world." By its central geographical position, Mesopotamia possesses, besides, considerable strategic value, considered in conjunction with the development of overland traffic. There are also other considerations of a political nature which have apparently induced British statesmen to disregard their most solemn promises and pledges to the Mussalman subjects of the Empire and virtually reduce the country to be the happy hunting ground of British Imperialism. But it need not be assumed that the British occupation of "the land of Iraq" has been all smooth sailing. As has repeatedly been pointed out by English writers and publicists themselves, whose motives no one will question, the occupation has already proved disastrous to the reputation of Great Britain in the East, and British pledges and promises have come to be regarded as mere scraps of paper. That is not all, the attempt of the chauvinists to "settle" the country by foisting on it a king whom nobody wants—and that too by methods which are disgusting in the extreme, not appreciated—is bound to prove abortive and a great deal too costly in the end.

The Anglo-French declaration of 1918 which definitely promised the Arab population the freedom to establish "national Governments and administrations drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of indigenous populations" and other assurances of complete autonomy were cast to the winds, after the Cairo Conference. The creation of a new Middle East Department under Mr. Churchill marked a violent reaction from the earlier liberal professions, and it was a triumph for the Pan-Arabs in England. By a lavish use of British gold, or by a process of *lettres de cachet*, the Arab opposition was either bought over or silenced, and Emir Feisal proclaimed King of Iraq! Yet of this much boomed and picturesque Feisal, the London "Times" special correspondent in the East, wrote that "when the Emir Feisul landed at Basra in June he received a welcome that would have frozen even the proverbial brass monkey. His tour to the Holy Places was a similar failure and he was for the most part met by story silence." The "Times" correspondent possesses no Bolshevik sympathies; he is not a pro-Turk; obviously he is one who has "displayed the virtue of moderation to excess." In order to smooth the Emir Feisal's path to the throne of Iraq the leading member of the Arab Provisional Government had to be "kidnapped", Seyyid Talib was waylaid while returning from the Government House after taking tea with Lady Cox one fateful afternoon and promptly removed to Ceylon to eat his heart out there. "Thus fell," writes the "Times" correspondent, "a Minister in Mesopotamia's first Cabinet who had taught himself English, whose sons are now being educated in England, who believed in us absolutely, and whatever his motives may have been, stood by us in an hour of great peril, thereby saving the lives of many Englishmen." After the "kidnapping" of Talib, it was easy for the Pan-Arabs to force Feisal on Iraq. It was not likely that "any Sheikh." with the fate of the leading Cabinet Minister still fresh in his mind, "would be such a born fool as to say 'No' to (their) demand. Any one who found himself in a minority with Feisal on the throne would very probably be a dead man soon, unless he were to flee the country. So no one said 'No'; but everyone thought it; and Iraq at the present moment is filled with hatred and the desire for oriental vengeance." This is not a fifment of imagination but a real description given by the "Times" correspondent, and Lord Northcliffe who made a tour of Mesopotamia observed the same dangerous state of feeling which must be apparent to anyone but a Megalomaniac of Mr. Churchill's type. Mr. Churchill professes that the Turk kept Arabia divided. But on this point there is some disinterested testimony which proves, pretty plainly, that it was the Turk alone who held it together. "There is no Arab national feeling which embraces the Red Sea, the Syrian shore and the Tigris simultaneously." Besides, there are tribal forces, which are ever ready to fly at each other's throat. The situation is surcharged with grave possibilities, and British policy has been playing too long on the top of a potential volcano. The opinion of disinterested observers is that Britain "must evacuate Mesopotamia" without any loss of time, restoring the entire control of the Holy Places to the rightful Khalifa. The alternative to this supremely desirable—and wise—policy has thus been described by the "Times" correspondent: "unless we shake ourselves free of our responsibility for Mesopotamia we shall be involved in a new war with its inhabitants and its present ruler will involve us in a serious breach with our French friends. . . . So long as we stay there will ever be a fresh reason for staying and a fresh reason for spending. Let us arise and go." It is not likely that so long as men like Mr. Churchill are holding sway in the British Cabinet, this practical advice will be heeded or that Britain will shake herself free of her commitments in Mesopotamia, though such commitments have already resulted in stiffening Muslim feeling against Great Britain, and produced other results not nice to contemplate. The Sedaqat Ashram Press, Patna, has rendered a great service by bringing out the timely and well informed articles contributed to the London "Times" by its special correspondent, in book form and thus making them easily accessible to readers in India. Mr. Mazharal Haque contributes an interesting preface to the little book, in the course of which he says:

"All sorts of experiments are being tried in that unhappy country, and the methods employed therein can by no means be called scrupulous. The intrigues with Husain of Mecca and Ibn Sa'ud of Riadr will sicken the heart of every honest man. The episode of the kidnapping of Syed Talib of Basra was a piece of wicked treachery to an invited and honoured guest. The Islamic world will, even at this eleventh hour, welcome the evacuation of Mesopotamia."

UNITY OF ASIA.

THE CULTURAL UNITY OF ASIA.—(The Asian Liberary) by James H. Cousins. The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

Mr. James H. Cousins is a wellknown writer who has had unique experience of observing life in India and the Far East. It is difficult to know however, why he thought it sufficient to string together in book form a series of notes which are likely to give the reader a sketchy idea about a great subject. Mr. Cousins has knowledge and a very readable style. He combines experience with sympathy in dealing with Eastern subjects. We would earnestly recommend him to make an attempt to expand the present volume into a well annotated standard work on the subject. As Kakuzo Okakura, the Japanese scholar who was sent to Europe and America twenty years ago by the Japanese Government to inquire into Western art and culture, observed in his book. "The Ideals of The East": "Asia is one. The Himalayas divide, only to accentuate, two mighty civilizations, the Chinese with its Communism of Confucius and the Indian with its Individualism of the Vedas." This Japanese scholar noticed long ago how every Asiatic race has a common inheritance, their love "for the ultimate and universal" as distinguished from love for the particular which is expressed by races outside Asia. Mr. Cousins also noticed this common factor. His attention during his travels and during his sojourn in Japan as professor of English Literature and the Keiogijuku University was constantly drawn to the remarkable fact that Asia was indeed unique in her mothering of the world's religious aspirations. In this small volume has been his purpose to study "that intermediate activity of humanity which lies between its religious function and its daily life—the activity of culture, in which the glimpses and urge of a deeper life are expressed through the symbolism of the life that we know." So he discusses learnedly but altogether too briefly, the cultural origins of Asia, and tells us of the great Buddhist cultural migration which took place from India to China and then to Korea and of another migration which took place without the intermediary of China, Via Korea, to Japan. We learn how a chinese envoy so far back as a hundred and twenty-six years before Christ reported to his Emperor that there was a religion in India known as Buddhism and that when he crossed the river Oxus he found there goods for sale which came from India. The Buddhist religion was officially adopted by China half a century later and trade between India and China developed with remarkable popularity and rapidity.

Mr. Cousins describes in a few pages the continued connection between Japan and India—a connection which was religious and philosphical. He notices the peculiar position of Japan towards religion at the present time, giving us a picture of a Japanese family in which the Buddhist family as a whole is under the protection of Shinto deity and in which the father is follower "of the Zen sect of Buddhism, while the mother was a keen Protestant, the daughter a devout Catholic, the son an unobtrusive and polite scorner of all superstition." Yet there was a natural taking for granted of freedom of belief which, says the author. "is an attitude resting on the fundamental Asian concept of all the details of life as diverse expressions of one divine activity." Mr. Cousins does not omit to discuss cultural movement in Burma and Siam, in Turkestan and Tibet and has a short note on the Mughal culture, which remarkable for its successful resume of a movement which is by no means easy to unravel and comprehend. But his account of the Island culture of Ceylon and Java is far too brief to satisfy even the casual reader of this small volume, which we repeat ought to have been large and comprehensive if only to do justice to such an important subject as the Cultural Unity of Asia.

REFORMS IN MYSORE

In spite of what globe-trotters and casual visitors may say about the contentment and prosperity of the people of Mysore, the fact remains undisputed that the latter, along with people of other parts of India, are realising the anachronism of irresponsible Government to a great extent. Life in Indian States is not a bed of roses as visitors from far-off places, struck by the glitter of durbars and the dazzle of pageants, are fond of depicting. Being in the uncomfortable position of subjects of a sovereign power (the Indian rulers being treated as subjects of King-Emperor in a wide sense), they are not merely precluded from actively sympathising with progressive movements in British India but any sign of a desire for participation in their own Government is mercilessly put down. A hint from Simla or that Argus of British interests, the Resident, is enough prompting for the rulers to cast the net and land the malcontent fish.

The history of Mysore since the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement is sufficiently illustrative of the points above mentioned. Thanks to the clamour of a community which sees in Government jobs the essence of political salvation, the brown bureaucrats of the State can easily propitiate the Simla deities by appeasing the hunger for jobs of this community and thus lulling it into imaginary contentment. The prohibition of public meetings, persecuting students who happen to wear Khadi and insulting such respected men as Mr. S. S. Setlur—who once adorned the Bench of Mysore Chief Court—and Mr. M. Venkata-Krishnayya, whose public service of over half a century is as rare as it is unselfish are the culminating points of a regime which is distinguishing itself by acts of repression.

In view of these circumstances, it is no wonder that some leading lights of Mysore should seriously begin to think of their position and seek ways and means of improving the lot of the people. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, a member of the Mysore Legislative Council, once a *persona grata* in Government circles, has devised a scheme, along with another gentleman, of reforms suitable to Mysore. We are unable to say that the scheme is satisfactory. It is mostly a copy of the M-C. Reforms which are daily advertising their failure in British India. Mr. Rao's attempt is unduly cautious and his seems to us to be a case of trying to please everybody. In his scheme of reforms he gives the ultimate voice to the Maharaja, which, of course, means his counsellors, who, again, are of the bureaucratic category and who, as occasion arises, never hesitate to nullify the effects of reforms. In these days of mass awakening there is no meaning in agitating for hybrid measures and shapeless products. Mr. Rao, like every novice in constitution-making wants a bi-cameral legislature, with a certain amount of land-tax, rate or cess payment as the qualification for holding the franchise. To these houses there is admission for both officials and non-officials and the author is evidently forgetful of a thing called ministerial Government. The scheme is wholly lacking in originality, and in imitating the still born babe of Mr. Montagu, Mr. Rao has missed a good opportunity of asserting man's inherent rights of Freedom and liberty. Mysore should not be content with anything less than full responsible Government in which the Maharaja shall be guided by the opinion of the legislature. The smallness of the State and the uniformity in language, manners and customs of the people ought to make the experiment successful.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

The Untouchables Are Brahmins (In Marathi). Translated by Mr. S. A. Kher, B.A. from Professor Pandit Viswamitra Kanshik's Gujerate work, *"Dhed Brahmano che."*

The author tries, in this brochure, to prove from certain texts in the Puranas that the so-called untouchables are really descended from the Brahmins. The theory will not appear startling to those who know something of the ancient and medieval history of this country. Mr. C. V. Vaidya in his *"History of Medieval Hindu India,"* quotes the instance of the Jats—whom we once find on the banks of the Tigris. They were Vaishayas, following the occupations of husbandry and cattle-breeding. Later, the occupations came to be considered as too low for the Vaishyas and the Jats who did not give them up, came to be known as Sudras. Similarly the Marathas whose ancestors were Khatries began to be numbered among the Sudras. We do not know what solace it can give to our unfortunate untouchables to be told that they are the descendants of Brahmins though it may divert the latter of some pride of pedigree. For ourselves we would rather believe that we are all descended from Adam and Eve. If there are to be castes let them, as the Gita says, be based on merit and occupation and not heredity.

MIND OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

"The Mind of Indian Government." By Bernard Houghton, I.C.S., (Retired). Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras Price, Annas 8).

In his latest brochure, "The Mind of the Indian Government" Mr. Bernard Houghton tries to give a psychological explanation of the evidently unbalanced state of mind of the Government of India. The gregarious instinct in man produces the habit of thinking in groups or acting on group suggestion. This group or herd mentality is not peculiar to the Orientals though, in their case it is more pronounced. "Cultured men and dainty women would go without a qualm to see the heretics burn, so powerful is the effect of herd suggestion." The Inquisitorial regime in Spain witnessed many "Acts of Faith"—the burning at the stake of heretics, Jews and the Moors. With regard to slavery, which every school-boy will down as barbarous today, it is a matter of history that philosophers from Aristotle downwards, statesmen, bishops and divines, great writers, even philanthropists have upheld it with the same conviction as they would the family or marriage." With this introduction Mr. Houghton proceeds to explain the mentality of the English community in India. Being numerically very weak, almost negligible, they try to rule by terror. Being very sensitive to the slogan of 'Empire in danger,' they do not doubt that the butchery of Amritsar was right and proper. But to the sabre-rattling of British jingoes, India has replied with a dignified non-possumus. "So will they form a nation so irresistable in strength, so united in heart, so firm in their resolve for liberty, that the foreign bureaucracy, however reluctantly, must yield, and yielding unbar the gates which tyranny has locked. Then will India pass through into the Promised Land, like Ireland a Free State, mistress in her own house, an equal nation amongst the nations of the earth."

BURMA.

Nationalism in Burma. By V. A. Sundaram Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras, (Price Annas 4).

This is a reprint of an article in "Young India," with Mahatma Gandhi's note on the subject. The problems of Burma are in a sense different from those of this country, but the mentality of the bureaucracy being the same in both places, the Burmans also have been driven to the conclusion that their salvation could come only through self-reliance, in other words by refusing to co-operate with the powers-that-be.

The Burmans have no caste and so their nationality is very simple. Literacy among them is very common and they have no zenana, no system of early marriage. Women, therefore, take a leading part in the national economy of Burma. Their handicrafts have not been ruined as in India and charkhas are working in thousands all over the country. "The idea of "Wunthans" (national) has spread like wild fire in that wonderland, and 90 per cent of the people wear "Pinni" and "Pindri" (Khadi) to-day." Nor is the boycott movement confined to foreign cloth alone. Thirty-six other foreign articles are being boycotted including cheroots, for the Burmans are great smokers.

The national education movement is a greater success in Burma than in this country. To-day there are 22,000 students studying in 96 national schools. Unfortunately the latter have adhered too closely to Government schools in choosing their curricula. Much time and energy are wasted on the teaching of English, while no provision is made for instruction in spinning and weaving. It will not take the Burmans long, however, to see where they are going wrong. "Burma can, if she wills, lead the Indian Provinces. She has no untouchables. Her people are not suffering from famine. If they are only ready to suffer for freedom, they can be free in a moment."

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